The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4627. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DYSPEPSIA.

Great grief and uneasiness of mind, intense study, drinking to excess, particularly of spirituous liquors and the use of tobacco, opium and other narcotics, are the causes which usually occasion dyspepsia, and it is principally met with in those who devote much time to study or who lead either a sedentary or irregular life. The treatment of the disease is to be attempted by tonics, which supply deficiency of bile or gastric juice. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all the tormenting and dangerous symptoms, you can place the utmost reliance in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest writers Germany ever produced. This article is now prepared carefully and skillfully, and the most respectable classes of society freely testify to its superlative merits—Members of Congress, Judges, clergymen and merchants. In appending certificates, I would have it distinctly understood that they are genuine.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

REMEMBER

that this is offered as a medicinal preparation, containing no

RUM OR WHISKY,

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,

but is the greatest strengthening tonic in the world—purely vegetable, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

READ WHO INDORSES THE ABOVE STATEMENT.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.

* * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia:

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the disease they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson-st.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER,
Roxborough, Penn.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz., that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
NEW-YORK, February 2, 1864.

From A. McMakin, Esq., No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the Hoofland's German Bitters, procured at your establishment.

A member of my family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or to refer similar sufferers to Yours truly,
A. McMAKIN.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq., No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

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SINGLE BOTTLE, $1; OR A HALF DOZEN FOR $5.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our London, Paris and Florence Correspondence.

The Question of Peace or Continued War in Europe.

Embittered Feeling of Italy Toward the Emperor Napoleon.

His Interference Resented and His Mediation Rejected.

His Peculiar and Embarrassing Position.

Present Success of Count Bismarck's Bold Policy.

Austria Making a Brave and Desperate Fight.

No Reason to Look for a Revolution in Hungary.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Peace or War—Rumored Terms of Armistice—The Feeling in Italy—Condition of Austria—What Will France Do?—Policy of Bismarck—European Sympathies—The New Government—Speech of Mr. Disraeli—The Colonial Church Question—"Monarch of the" Sea—Strange Murders—Guns—Orange Celebrations—Cholera—Ten Per Cent. Postscript.

LONDON, Saturday, July 14, 1866.

Peace or war? No answer. The armistice proposed by the Emperor of the French has not been concluded. The cession of Venetia by Austria to France has increased the fury for war in Italy. The victorious Prussians have had an undecisive battle with the Bavarians, who are preparing to make an energetic resistance. Frankfort is threatened and alarmed. Above all, the King of Prussia is steadily advancing two days behind the retreating Austrians, on the road to Vienna, and Gen. CIALDINI has crossed the Po and is advancing at the head of 100,000 men into the French Province of Venetia, thus making war on France; and the Emperor has sent two iron-clads to Venice, with more to follow, thus, if you please, making war on Italy. All this does not look much like peace.

The last news as I write is that which came from Paris last evening, which is that France, Prussia and Italy have agreed upon the terms to be proposed to Austria. They are the cession of Venetia, already made, and possibly some other territory, to Italy, the frontier of the Maine to Prussia, and Austria to withdraw from the Germanic Confederation; Prussia to remodel Germany—to be supreme in Germany—to be Germany! Barely one-fifth of Austria is German, therefore Austria must be excluded from Germany. Such is the rumor of to-day, but I doubt its truth, because the Emperor NAPOLEON is said to have insisted heretofore that the influence of Austria in Germany was a matter of the first importance.

One fact is certain, that up to this time we have not peace, and it is doubtful if Austria desires it any more than Prussia or Italy. Prussia feels that she has the power, with needle-guns, almost to conquer Europe. Italy has been beaten and repulsed so far and is fierce to avenge herself. The French and Prussians have won all her victories. It is too humiliating for a nation with an army of 400,000 men and a powerful navy. Italy is bound to Prussia, moreover, and Prussia to Italy. Neither can make a peace without the other.

And what of Austria? Is Austria beaten, humbled, destroyed? About as much as the North after Bull Run, or Fredericksburgh. BENEDEK is still the idol of the army. He has fallen back upon Olmutz with 160,000 men and 500 pieces of artillery. The bulk of the army of Venetia is coming to his support, leaving ample garrisons in Venetia, where, if the war goes on, the Italians have six months work before them. Austria has the same advantage in men, over Prussia, that the North had over the South. Vienna was paralized for a day, but the next day her pride was aroused. All Hungary is rising, not as so many hoped against Austria, but to defend her. She does not wait for a conscription; she volunteers. In a month Austria will be stronger than before the defeats in Bohemia; and the Prussians have now before them the slow work of seiges. There are fortresses too strong to be taken by a *coup de main* and too strong to be left in the rear of an invading army, which cannot weaken itself by detaching forces to watch them. Austria is making and getting breach-loading rifles. Her artillery is equal, some say better than the Prussian, her cavalry equal if not superior, as shown by the retreat from Sadowa. She was wanting in needle guns, and in generalship. It is probable that the battle of the 3d was lost by the negligence of Gen. Count CLAM GALLAS. Austria can better afford to lose men than Prussia, and the Prussian losses have been heavy, greater, in proportion to her resources than those of Austria. There are military situations in which every victory leads to ultimate defeat.

After all and before all, the question in Europe is what will France do? The Emperor has told us that any increase in the territories of Prussia and Italy must be attended with corresponding advantages to France; but the Emperor's designs with respect to Austria is the question. Will he permit her to be driven out of Germany and despoiled of Venetia without compensation? This is the real question. And next to that is the position of Russia, of which so little is said that one almost forgets there is such a power in Europe. France has an army of 903,617 men. The army of Russia numbers 1,200,000 men. These are the powers that can govern Europe if they choose to unite to do so.

BISMARCK is said to have explained his policy some time since to a confidential diplomatic friend, which was to buy some of the German States, conquer others, and finally unite the whole in a war against France. A demand for the Rhine boundary would give him the opportunity. M. THIERS has written a letter to the Emperor, in which he says it is absolutely necessary for the salvation of France that she should declare war on Prussia. A telegram to-day tells us that the Emperor's order for 300,000 breech-loaders has been countermanded. This means that it has been largely increased. Even this slow-going British Government, under the proverbial new-broom efficiency of a fresh ministry, has ordered 150,000 Snyder-Enfields, said to be quite superior to the Prussian needle guns.

So much of the war of which all minds are full. A week more will determine something of the future. Austria will not accept humiliating conditions, and Prussia and Italy just now—one because she has been victorious, and the other because she has not—will agree to no others. It depends upon France and her Emperor whether the war shall cease. If it goes on, it depends upon Austria to defend her national existence. I do not enter into details of marches and battles. They will come to you in great abundance. The *Times* and other journals have able correspondents with the armies of the three great Powers, the four, including Federal Germany, which I had almost forgotten. But the sturdy Bavarians are beginning to fight, and the Saxons have had their full share in the late disasters. I write, now as ever, frankly, as it looks to me, not concealing my preferences, but not, I believe, misrepresenting facts. I certainly admire the Prussians and their needle-guns, their audacity and their success, especially the latter; but my feelings are with the Austrians. I like the Emperor of Austria better than the King of Prussia, Vienna better than Berlin; and my feeling is, I believe, that of three-fourths of the west of Europe.

The elections for the members of the new cabinet have come off, almost without opposition. Only one, an unimportant member, has been defeated. The new ministers have made speeches, mild and non-committal enough, generally. Gen. PEEL, the new War Minister, goes in energetically for breech-loading rifles. Lord STANLEY rejoices in the friendship of the United States, and assures us that the policy of the conservatives is not warlike. England is to continue her policy of non-intervention. But Mr. DISRAELI, in going for the eighth time through the ceremony of being nominated and declared elected member for Bucks, came out in force on foreign and domestic policy. The reason why England no longer meddles or muddles in the affairs of Europe is because England has outgrown Europe. England is the centre of an empire in Asia, Australia, Africa, and America, north and south, three or four times as large as Europe, and cannot any longer give her attention to the petty affairs of the continental powers. England is more Asiatic than European. She has wars of her own to attend to all over the planet and the vast empire of the seas, and can well afford to let Germans and Italians settle their own differences. Not a bad way to put it.

As to Ireland, Mr. DISRAELI promises to stop discontent and consequent emigration, which is a hemorrhage to be staunched. Ireland is to be restored, under conservative rule, to prosperity and contentment. As to the Fenians, they are all foreigners, and will require only to be banished. For the rest, peace and prosperity to England; and if they want a reform bill, the one he introduced when in power before, but without the power to pass it, is the only one which all parties now speak of respectfully. If any extension of the suffrage is required, Mr. DISRAELI is the man to give it. On the whole, the new Government comes into power hopefully. People are relieved, for a time at least, of the ominous coalition of GLADSTONE and BRIGHT, both admired, but the former distrusted, and the latter, by all moderate and conservative people, feared and detested. I believe that the new Government will be supported for a time for this reason, if no other—the dread that if there is ever a majority against Lord DERBY, the Queen will be obliged to send for Mr. BRIGHT.

Of course, nothing has been done in Parliament. The Lords have met and talked about the Colonial Bishops, the question being whether they are members of the Church of England, and the fact being that the royal supremacy does not extend to any colony which has a Legislature of its own. Each bishop is therefore the head of a voluntary society, which is quite independent of any legal authority. Such has been the decision, and it is now too late to change it. The Church of England can scarcely be said to extend beyond the United Kingdom, and its domination in Ireland is rudely threatened. Of course, the Colonial Bishops who choose to obey the Archbishop of Canterbury, or Convocation, are free to do so, but nothing binds them to this unity, and there is no power that can legally excommunicate them for heresy. The laws of England maintain the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, the authority of Rome, in every part of its dominions, but not that of the Church of England. This is a curious fact, and this is the way of it: Suppose a Catholic priest in any part of the Empire, Canada or Australia, were deposed, according to the discipline of his church, the civil courts would maintain that ecclesiastical action. Of course they would do the same by Presbyterians or Methodists. Each society is held to the government of its own laws; but the Church of England has no place legally out of the United Kingdom at present, and Parliament is not likely to give it any. Even the Queen's patents to colonial Bishops are considered by high legal authorities to be utterly worthless. Dr. COLENZO is a Bishop, because he has been consecrated; but as to his authority and mission, or the power of any one to depose or excommunicate him, that is another question entirely, and, for aught I can see, he and the Bishop of Cape Town may go on excommunicating each other to the end of the chapter.

The last hope of the *Monarch of the Sea* has vanished. She has gone with her almost 700 passengers, how gone no one can tell. One of her boats has come ashore upon the coast of Ireland, containing five or six dead and half decayed bodies. Some record committed to the waves may yet be found to give us intelligence of her fate, but it is now a mystery of fire, iceberg, collision, or foundering from storm or leak. The means of safety at sea need much improvement. We have just heard of a new, excellent, perfectly appointed naval steamer running into another, on a clear calm night, and both going to the bottom. The Cork steamer was built in compartments, but that did not save her, for she was struck exactly between two of them, and both crushed in. The *Amazon* had no compartments, she was the first of the so-called *Alabama* class, and has followed her namesake to the bottom of the channel.

I never notice the ordinary murders in this country, but there are some of such a sensational character that they can scarcely be passed over. A few months ago a physician in Scotland was hanged for poisoning his wife and mother-in-law, and was supposed to have poisoned some others. This week a physician staying at Brighton has poisoned his third wife, and, on being suspected, took his own life with prussic acid. He was a most respectable man—a man of property and standing, and a model husband, but it is now believed that he poisoned all his wives, whose property he inherited, and whose lives he had insured. It is enough to give all women a distrust of doctors, who happen also to be their husbands, and enough to prevent all doctors from prescribing for their wives, and doctors' wives from taking their husband's prescriptions.

Another 600-pound rifled gun has burst at the eighth round, at Shorburyness. It cost $20,000. The country is nearly tired of these experiments. Here lies the Yankee monitor in the Thames, with the 15-inch guns, visited by hundreds of Britons, who draw long breaths, wipe their sweaty brows and devoutly thank Heaven that the Americans are so friendly; because it is perfectly evident to every one that sees the *Miantonomoh*, that the whole British navy could not hinder her from steaming up to London bridge and tossing her big shells into the dome of St. Paul's, into the Bank of England, into the Houses of Parliament, into Buckingham and St. James' Palaces, and wherever she cared to plant those pretty seeds of desolation. We shall see pretty soon what the new Government will do about ships and guns, but the story up to this time has been one of costly failures. England has not a ship or a gun which any one would expect to be successful against this little wonder from the West. And this is the actual condition of a country of which Lord STANLEY says: "Our home is on the ocean, wherever it rolls round the globe or even penetrates into the Continent!"

The Fourth of July was celebrated this year by Americans in Constantinople, and probably in Hong Kong. The anniversary of the Orangemen was on the 12th, and though Mr. WHALLEY went to Ulster, and there were large meetings in several places, the police and military gathered strong, and they went off without disturbance. It may be that WHALLEY himself had a soothing influence. His power of raising a row in the House of Commons may enable him to keep the peace in Ireland. Whatever the cause, Orange enthusiasm expended itself in Kentish fire, which may be, and no doubt is a very exciting mode of demonstration to these patriotic Ulster men, but which always seemed to me stupid and tiresome. But foreigners should not criticise customs they do not understand; and this one may have come down from the monarch of glorious memory, or the more redoubtable CROMWELL himself, and if CROMWELL clapped his hands by the hour together, in that particular fashion, they were tough one's, that's all.

The weather is very warm for England; the prospects of a good and early harvest are excellent; but the cholera is raging at widely scattered points on the continent, and the death rate in some English towns, notably Liverpool, is so high that one might well apprehend a pestilence. The cholera, so near as Amiens on the great route from Boulogne to Paris, has been so fatal that the same proportion of deaths in London would be 6,000 a day. It is in Berlin, St. Peterburgh, and on the Black Sea. Never were its outbreaks more seemingly capricious. So far England has almost entirely escaped. It has been around and through, but has not settled anywhere as an epidemic.

The rate of interest is still ten per cent., and Mr. DISRAELI says that he, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, can no more control the price of money than the winds. But why, they ask, should money be at 3 or 4 per cent. at Paris? Because, he says, France has more money and more credit. English banks failed; English paper comes home from all over the world to be cashed. Nobody will keep it; hence the high rate of interest, with which the Government cannot interfere. I am not so sure of that. The Government did interfere to stop the panic, or every bank in London would have broken. The French Government has interfered and does interfere. The idea that Governments can do nothing but mischief is an English idea, and one they ought to get rid of as soon as possible. The let-alone policy has landed them in many a dreary quagmire, and will lead to many more. What England wants is that union of wisdom and power which constitutes a Government able to do all that a Government should do, and the avoidance of a monetary crisis or general bankruptcy is as proper a function of government as safety from invasion or cholera. That Government is best which best performs the proper functions of a Government, one of which is to govern.

My last word to-day is that the Emperor NAPOLEON, who has not ceased to be on the best terms with the King of Prussia, is busily and hopefully engaged in negotiating an armistice, which takes time when it requires three days and nights for a courier to go from Paris to the Prussian headquarters; and that the Emperor of Russia, dissatisfied with the action of France and the ambition of Prussia, is massing troops and war materials on the frontiers of Silesia and Gallicia. The telegraph will bring you a few hours' later news, and possibly some of more importance. In the anxiety of the public to get news, and of the Press to furnish it, the temptation to manufacture some is almost, and perhaps in some cases quite, irresistible—*sed libera nos a malo.*

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Armistice—Dilemma of the French Emperor—The Austrian Situation—The Bad Faith of Bavaria—Position of Prussia.

PARIS, Friday, July 13, 1866.

There is no news of the acceptance of the armistice, and the opponents of the Emperor argue that his Majesty has placed himself in a dilemma which he will find difficulty in getting out of. Messengers of high rank, however, are rushing about from court to camp and from camp to court, bearing propositions of all kinds for the termination of the war. Fortunately for Italy and Prussia NAPOLEON admits the technicality that so long as the armistice is refused by Prussia a state of war exists, and as Italy is bound to Prussia by treaty, both these Powers are thus enabled to push on the war.

It is generally admitted here that Prussia does not seriously desire the destruction of Austria, and will not demand it. But she does demand and will carry on the war to complete exhaustion, if necessary in order to secure the exclusion of Austria from Germany. This exclusion may indeed lead to the total destruction of Austrian nationality, but this destruction would be likely to take place later on, and in a way to relieve Prussia from the blame of having caused it.

The slowness of the Bavarians to fall into line was considered here as probable treason to Austria, and the French who supported Prussia were surprised at the want of policy in the Prussians in entering Bavaria and provoking a battle at Kissingen. They think the Prussians ought to have stopped at the frontier, and to have diplomatized with the Bavarians. But the Prussians feel strong, and they think, no doubt, that hard knocks will prove in the end to have served the best purpose.

Thus, while the Emperors of France and Austria are trying to make a peace, the King of Prussia in the North and Gen. CIALDINI in the South are marching straight on Vienna, with the intention of dictating the terms of peace there. The plan of campaign adopted both North and South seems to be to flank the strong fortresses and to march right straight along, thus forcing their evacuation and compelling the Austrians and their allies to fight in the field, where the Prussians are undoubtedly superior.

It does not appear that in any of the battles which have taken place thus far that the American system of throwing up temporary breastworks has been adopted. And yet many of the soldiers and a few of the officers in each of the armies were in the American war, and not only understand the system but its advantages. The European soldier probably disdains to put his hand to the spade. If he would rather die than do it, that is his affair—nobody else's.

From all sides the testimony concurs in the statement that the needle-gun has not had so important a share in the success of the Prussians as the Austrians would have the world believe. The Prussians seem to have shown more intelligence on the field, more dash, more solidity and more brilliancy in tactics, than their enemy, beside possessing a gun which, when a good occasion presented for its use, was sure to destroy whatever attempted to stand before it. The army people of France are astounded at this result, and refuse to see the cause of it. They refuse to see that Prussia is indebted for her success to the education she gives her people, as well their common school education as their military education in the well-organized *landwehr*. France and Austria spend great sums of money on their officers and military establishments, while the people, the peasantry, of these two countries are maintained in about the same state of ignorance they were two centuries ago. In these two countries the Catholic Church controls, in a great measure, the little instruction the people receive; in Prussia, it is the Government and the progressive Protestant Church which controls the education of the people. In France and Austria, therefore, the peasant makes a good soldier to fight *in superior numbers with uncomplicated instruments of warfare;* but he could not stand a minute before an equal number of educated men with complicated and improved instruments of war. Military renown, bravery, *esprit de corps* and *élan* would do no good in presence of a higher intelligence and a gun shooting six times to one. The French Government would do well to look a little less to the embellishment of Paris, and a little more to the poor, ignorant masses outside of Paris—of those masses which compose its army.

The Austrian Government has ordered from the owner of the patent in England a large number of the American Spencer breech-loader. Maj. HUSE, formerly artillery officer in the United States Army, and during the rebellion the agent of the Confederacy at Paris and London for the purchase of arms—a very accomplished officer of artillery—has gone to Vienna, for the English Company, to direct at Vienna the construction of a certain proportion of the guns.

When the owner of this gun was at Paris a year ago, the military Secretary of the Emperor, Gen. FAVE, examined it, and declared that the French soldiers would shoot the balls away so fast that it would require more wagons to draw the ammunition than the French Army possessed. A trial of the gun was made, however, and a terrible accident occurred, which caused them to reject any further consideration of its merits. Major HUSE says the accident was owing entirely to awkwardness, and that the gun is the best one now in Europe—better than the Prussian or English gun.

MALAKOFF.

Unfounded Hopes of Peace—The Prussian Basis of Negotiation—The French Emperor's Programme.

PARIS, Friday, July 13, 1866.

The indications of the moment are that the hopes of peace entertained during the past eight days are destined to prove fallacious. The exigencies of Prussia and Italy are such—of course, I only refer to their supposed demands—that an armistice is entirely out of the question, unless Austria will consent to a humiliation she has never yet experienced, and the remaining Great Powers of Europe will supinely submit to the almost entire absorption of Germany by Prussia. Neither of these hypotheses is admissable. The recent manifesto of FRANCIS JOSEPH, addressed to the different peoples subject to his Crown, shows that the Austrian Emperor, while fully realizing and bitterly deploring the tremendous losses he has sustained, is still animated by that spirit of fortitude and determination which adversity only serves to strengthen. He does not attempt to disguise the little reliance he places on the terms which may be offered by his triumphant foe, and by which "the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a Great Power would be shaken," and plainly declares that he will never submit to them.

What the nature of Prussia's demands really is, may be inferred from such facts as have leaked into the newspapers since the negotiations have been going on in Paris, which may be said to date from Wednesday only. The Paris *Presse*, which has recently become a Ministerial organ, and draws its inspirations from the Cabinet of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, states that after the private audience given by the Emperor to the Prince DE REUSS, bearer of an autograph letter from the King of Prussia, in reply to the proposal for an armistice, a meeting was held at the Tuileries in presence of the Emperor. The Prince DE METTERNICH and Baron D'ALDENBOURG represented Austria, the Count DE GOLTZ and Prince DE REUSS explained the demands of Prussia, and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS made known the views of the French Government, and drew up a *procès-verbal* of the Conference.

The bases of negotiations put forward by Prussia are of course the entire list of claims set up by her before the breaking out of hostilities, and she now pretends that her military successes fully authorize her to insist upon carrying out the full programme, of which, as will be remembered, the principal features are: 1st, the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation; 2d, the command of the Federal army and the control of foreign relations to be exercised solely by Prussia, and, 3d, the extension of the Prussian frontier the Mein.

In amendment of this programme, we have the bases suggested by France, and transmitted *ad referendum* by the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors to their respective Governments. These bases (still according to the statement of the *Presse*) are as follows:

The German Confederation to be considered as dissolved. Another Confederation to be formed, with which Prussia and Austria may contract treaties of alliance, but to which neither Power shall belong. No territorial concession shall be demanded by Prussia from Austria, and the relinquishment by the latter of her claims upon Holstein and Schleswig shall be considered as a full equivalent for the war indemnity demanded by Prussia. The Kingdom of Prussia shall annex the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, Mecklenburg, the two Hesses and Brunswick, the last named after the death of the reigning Duke, who has no heirs. Compensation to be made to the other reigning families. These incorporations would increase the population of Prussia from 18,000,000 to 25,000,000. The Rhine would become the western boundary of Prussia, the provinces comprised between the Rhine and the Meuse being divided among the dispossessed Sovereigns. An exchange of territory between Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Baden, is further proposed, by which the latter would annex nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate. The kingdoms of Hanover and Saxony, and the two Saxon Duchies are to conclude with Prussia a military convention, similar to that now existing with the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, placing the military forces of these different States under the command of Prussia.

Of the remaining States a new Confederation to be formed, but composed of them exclusively. Uniformity of customs duties, of laws and commercial usages may be established by treaty with Austria and Prussia, but no political union whatever. The population of Landau shall have the right to choose between annexation to France or to the Grand Duchy of Baden. The same option shall be left to the inhabitants of the Valley of the Sarre, to annex themselves to France or to the newly constituted Rhenish Provinces, the mode of choice being universal suffrage.

I am very strongly inclined to believe that the principal features of this programme are correct, though the slices of territory coveted by the Emperor NAPOLEON, and which he by no means intends to allow to slip through his fingers, are much more considerable than the above named. When matters come to be definitely settled by the future Congress, which must in any case ultimately meet to remodel the map of Europe, it will be very easy to make the little changes "rendered necessary to maintain the equilibrium among the great continental Powers," as the increased demand will doubtless be worded.

Yesterday, at the Bourse, peace rumors were in circulation so persistently as to produce a considerable rise in stocks. It was confidently affirmed that the terms of the armistice had been satisfactorily settled and were accepted by all the belligerents. The *Moniteur* of to-day, it was further stated, would publish the official announcement, and therefore ——. But why go further? The *Moniteur* of this morning is as meagre of information as usual, and contains nothing of interest except a paragraph sharply reproving the unfortunate journalists of the political press, or pretending to know what is occurring behind the scenes, and warning them of condign punishment if they persist in taking the Emperor's name in vain. Instead of the hoped-for armistice, the only authentic intelligence is that all parties are vigorously preparing for fresh battles, and the Powers not yet involved in the struggle are straining every nerve to be in readiness for energetically playing the part they may at any moment be called upon to assume. The Prussians and Bavarians have had an encounter at the famous watering-place of Kissingen, which is, of course, this year empty of visitors, as are all the other numerous Summer resorts of Germany. The victorious army of WILLIAM I. is pushing forward on the road to Vienna, its advance guard having already arrived within thirty leagues of the Austrian capital, closely followed by the main body, which seems to have completely flanked the remnants of BENEDECK'S forces, now far to the left. The Prussians are marching in two columns toward Vienna, the principal force keeping on the line of railroad from Pardubitz to Brunn, while the right wing, detached at Iglau, follows the parallel road from this point to Brunn, where the junction may be effected, and another great battle fought, perhaps on the field of Austerlitz. The manœuvres of the Prussians are strongly suggestive of SHERMAN'S tactics, on his march to the sea, and it is more than probable that they are imitating the example, though apparently under far less disadvantageous circumstances, of the eminent American General, the history of whose wonderful campaign through the South is quite as well known in Germany as it is even in the United States.

Thus, you see, the confident predictions of a speedy and durable peace made within the past few days fall to the ground. Instead of peace, the war menaces to assume greater proportions than ever, and no one can attempt to foretell its conclusion. Certainly, it will not end until there arises from all Europe a general demand for the settlement of the numerous questions which for so many years have been menacing the Continent with the conflagration now actually raging in Germany and Italy, and threatening wide-spread devastation and ruin. When the nations already engaged in this sanguinary struggle, and the nations which may soon be forced to take part in it, shall all be reduced to exhaustion by the innumerable disasters of war, then it will be safe to look forward to the conclusion of a durable peace. The incomplete peace of Villafranca left the back accounts of 1859 still waiting to be liquidated. This is the business now taken in hand, and it is tolerably certain that the books of 1866 will be fully balanced, and not left to the doubtful hands of the future.

[illegible]LPH EASEL.

OUR FLORENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

Popular Feeling in Regard to the War—Discontent in the Middle States—Brigandism in Southern Italy—Changes in Florence.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

For several days past the people of Florence have been agitated by many conflicting emotions. A week or two ago it was a feeling of disappointment and sadness, caused by the defeat at Custozza; afterward a feeling of exultation in view of the successful onward march of the Prussian ally, and now it is a sense of humiliation, as the prospect is presented that the war will be brought to a close without glory to the Italian arms; the stolen sheep of Venice to be traded for with France, to whom it has been presented. But through all the written and spoken words, which so often serve to disguise the truth, one thing is sufficiently clear, which is, that the armistice is to be accepted and the war brought to a close, with its object, so far as Italy is concerned, substantially gained. The Italians declare themselves humiliated, and the charge made by their own poet is again verified: "*Per servir sempre o vincitrice o vinta.*"

It seems a pity that all these heavy armaments, which have cost Italy so much, have not been able to accomplish more. This running to and fro of soldiers and civilians, has made a great deal of noise, but it has not acquiesed Venice, terrified Austria, or won the respect of that Power. The enemies of Italy are determined that she shall not increase her prestige by successes in arms. What the country has gained morally has been by forbearance rather than by action. It is a great deal if the Italians are able to keep the peace within their own borders when the country is torn by so many passions. The part of prudence and of true interest, if not of military honor, has been to preserve order and allow events to take their course. It seems to be written down in the book of destiny, that Italy, at last, is to be one country, and all generous minds must rejoice at a consummation which has been the dream of hundreds of years.

The intelligence which reaches us here from the Italian camp is sufficiently meagre and unimportant. Correspondents following the armies are looked upon with suspicion and are kept under the strictest restraint. Telegrams are transmitted by the Government, and all matter undergoes inspection before it is forwarded or printed. Newspapers are held responsible for what they publish.

The belief is held that if the inevitable end were not now already too near, Austria would make peace at once with the Italians, and have them, if possible, for friends, and, gathering up all the remaining forces of the Empire, concentrate them upon Prussia, to check or crush that conquering Power. The admiration of the Italians for the Prussians is as eloquent as their language can make it. They have learned to discriminate, and nothing has been heard for some time of the hated *Tedeschi*. Austria, with a German-speaking population of only five millions, is the only enemy. The military prowess of this antagonist, once so much dreaded, is turned into respect for the irresistible power of the new ally. Language of the most flattering deference is indulged in toward Prussia, whose soldiers have won the prize for Italy, as well as for themselves, and whose voice is to be heard first in arranging a peace. It does not take long to learn that it is harder work to fight battles and win victories by the use of balls and bayonets than by wagging the tongue. Expectation of some great military event was again raised here a day or two ago, by the arrival of intelligence that Gen. CIALDINI had crossed the Po. The people shouted, as usual, and gave vent to a great deal of quite useless enthusiasm. There is great eagerness to get possession at once of the fortifications, but a little more patience will be necessary, as their gates are to be opened by diplomacy rather than arms. If Gen. CIALDINI strikes a blow, we should soon know whether it is done in conjunction with the other division of the army and with the fleet, and what the result. The heat is now excessive, and exposure at mid-day to the sun's glare is a trial sufficiently terrible for any common mixture of earth's mould. It is the old story of armies decimated by heat and maladies more than by struggles in the field.

In Middle and Southern Italy the peace is kept, and no lively anxieties are felt about the stability of the present order of things. Our ecclesiastical friends at Rome must be somewhat disturbed in view of the injury which their ally, the Austrian Power, has sustained; but with the French Emperor still on their side, the sleep of ages will not be broken up. From Naples we hear that the brigands are using their opportunity to carry on their trade with as much vigor as ever. Among their exploits they have captured, at Tocco, a young man employed as engineer at the petroleum wells which they are sinking among the mountains in that neighborhood. The brigands have fixed a ransom of 75,000 francs on the young man's head. The war against these outlaws is carried on with energy, although it will be some time yet before they are entirely exterminated. In a letter from Rome I learn that many of the patrician families have remained at their palaces in the city instead of going, as usual, to their villas among the mountains. Their many large and beautiful country places are nearly useless to them at present, as some wife or daughter to be snatched up by the robbers, and redeemed by a princely ransom, would be too great a risk to run and large a price to pay for summer pleasure.

It has been again and again charged that the clerical power at Rome is the promoter of this kind of lawlessness in Southern Italy, under the pretence that it is a legitimate way of carrying on war against the Italian Kingdom. To the Prince of the Farnese Palace, as well as to the Lord of the Vatican, it may be a successful mode of annoyance and revenge, but by such means they can hardly hope to restore their power, or check the progress of Italian opinion.

Here in Florence the chattering, gossiping population has enough to keep itself busy. Day and night the streets are thronged with those eager to see the latest bulletin, exchanging with each other the last syllable of intelligence. Scores of policemen are standing about, and their new costume is so dark and solemn that they have the aspect of mutes at a funeral. One seeing them for the first time would be likely to take them for members of a reorganized society of the Misericordia. Companies and regiments of soldiers going and coming from drill, with trumpets and drums blowing and beating, increase the animation of the scene. No look of depression is visible, and to all appearance this people is as lively as ever.

One who has not seen Florence for several years will find, on coming back, that changes have taken place, although not as great as report has made them. Florence is not yet quite spoiled by "improvements." Some old buildings have been repaired for the accommodation of the Government placemen and new ones have been erected. Greater changes have been planned than have yet been carried out. The time will come when the limits of the city will be much extended by the building of a new quarter, the outline of which has already been sketched. The town is sufficiently clean and well paved; indeed no cities in the world have better pavements than those of Tuscany. It is only equalled by the different but not less admirable system adopted at Milan and Turin. We can learn something of the Italians in this branch of municipal economy. When I first saw Florence, now nearly a dozen years back, I thought the Tuscans were an uncommonly handsome people. But at present I receive just the contrary impression. It may be that now, near midsummer, a great many of the more respectable inhabitants are away from the city, but most of those who throng the streets look thin and shabby and old. I shall still search for my handsome Tuscans, with the hope that many may yet be found.

Our countrymen carry their enterprises everywhere, and the superiority of our skill is acknowledged, as we are constantly having evidence. Mr. GOODALL, agent of the American Bank Note Company, has just concluded a contract with the National Bank of Tuscany for a large quantity of notes, of the denomination of two and ten francs, to be furnished within the short space of three months. The National Bank of Tuscany will probably be consolidated with the National Bank of Sardinia, and the satisfaction given by our admirable specimens of bank-note printing will probably obtain for our engravers large orders to be filled in the future. Within a week past, gold has been at a premium of eighteen and twenty per cent., with a great demand for notes of small denominations. The price of gold is less now, and small bills, for the conveniences of trade, are much sought for at about the same premium.

Mr. NICHOLS, agent of one of our companies engaged in the manufacture of repeating rifles, has just left here, having had communication with the Government with reference to orders for a supply of these arms. No contracts have yet been made, as the moment of greatest exigency is supposed to be passed. An American Company is about to establish a manufactory, in which this class of arms will be produced, at some central point in Switzerland.

Col. LAWRENCE, our Consul-General in Tuscany, will leave Florence toward the end of the present month, for a short visit to America. Our Legation and our Consulate are as pleasantly and conveniently established here as are any of our agencies in any part of Europe. Florence has become an important political centre, and its social life, always attractive, is not now less graceful and elegant. There is also an increasing American element. Whatever can help us to make a favorable impression, and contribute to the respectability of our position, is not neglected, and for this we must always owe not a little to the fitness for their places of those sent to represent us in a public capacity.

ANGELICO.

GOSSIP OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS

Prussia and Italy.
From L'Opinion Nationale, July 13.

Prussia has complimented Italy upon the operations of CIALDINI, as they form a part of the plan of coöperation of the armies of the two provinces.

Prussian and Italian Propositions of Peace.
From the Florence Nazione, (Official,) July 12.

Prussia demands the exclusion of Austria from the Confederation, and promises, on her part, to evacuate the Austrian provinces now occupied by her troops.

Italy demands the cession of the Italian provinces under Austria, and especially of Italian Tyrol. Austria shall cede these provinces directly to Italy without any compensation, and finally she must renounce to connect the Roman question with the peace negotiations.

Prince Napoleon and Italy.
From L'Opinion Nationale, July 13.

We believe we can assure that the voyage of Prince NAPOLEON to Italy *will not take place.*

From La Siècle, July 13.

Several journals have commented upon the departure of Prince NAPOLEON. It was said that he was already *en route* for Italy. We are assured that the Prince is still in the country, near Paris.

The Prussians at Prague.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna announces that the Prussians, under Gen. ROSENBERG CRUSCINSKI entered Prague on Sunday, the 8th of July. The journals of that city that appeared in the morning of that day contained a proclamation of the Prussian General and gave an account of the measures adopted by the authorities in view of the expected event. The Cardinal Prince SCHWARZENBERG, the Burgomaster, and several of the Municipal councillors repaired, on the evening of the 7th, to the headquarters of the Prussian advance guard, commanded by Lieut.-Col. RAMSCH, who received them in a very friendly manner, and told them that Prague would be garrisoned by 8,000 troops. On the 8th, at 6 in the morning, the Prussians began their march, and after 9 o'clock arrived in town.

The proclamation referred to is dated Prague, July 8, recounts the several victories over the Austrians, and their final defeat at Sadowa; announces that the city, and country of Bohemia will have to support the Prussian army, but that the security of person and private property will not be endangered; the authorities and inhabitants who have fled are invited to return; that the requistions (for the army) may be made in regular manner and a resort to means of coercion remain unnecessary; the commercial and industrial relations will not be disturbed, and merchants are requested to keep their stores open.

The Difficult Task of Italy.
From the Journal des Débats, July 13.

We are this morning without news of military operations in Italy, but we find an article in the *Constitutionnel* (semi-official,) in which the difficulties are at length explained which the Italians will have to overcome to dislodge Austria in Venetia. The Austrians have left in all the fortified places garrisons numbering in the whole 52,000 men. These places are completely armed with not less than 800 guns, are fully provisioned, and cannot be reduced except by a regular siege. This would take from five to six months, supposing that ultimate success is not retarded by any check. Such is the picture which the *Constitutionnel* puts before the eyes of Italians to make them sensible of the advantages accruing to them by accepting Venetia at the hands of France.

Austria and Hungary.
From the Journal des Débats, July 13.

The Emperor of Austria just addressed an appeal to the Hungarians. He expects that they are animated by those innate loyal sentiments which have always distinguished them, and that they voluntarily enrol themselves under the flag of Austria.

On the other hand, we find in the correspondence *Bullier* a manifesto addressed to the Hungarian nation by KOSSUTH, and which is naturally the very opposite of the appeal of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. The former Dictator states at length the reasons why an Austrian victory could only have deplorable results for the independence of Hungary; he appeals to all their complaints against the House of Hapsburg, and calls upon them, instead of assisting Austria, to seize the present occasion to assure their autonomy. This manifesto speaks at the same time, beside to the Hungarians, also to the Transylvanians, Croatians, Dalmatians and Sclavonians.

Kossuth Goes to Hungary.
Florence Correspondence (July 10) of the Journal des Débats.

KOSSUTH, who has been here these last days, *has left for Hungary*, where he will create a diversion. It is said, but I will not vouch for it, *that he took with him what is called the nerve of war*, and which is also the nerve of revolutions.

The Condition of Austria—A Prussian View.
(Correspondence of the New Prussische (Kreuz) Zeitung of July 12,) from the Austro-Bavarian Frontier.

Grave differences of opinion prevail among Ministers, in the army, and at Court. The condition of things is horrible. Whoever had any part in the development of the circumstances that brought the impending doom over Austria, hides himself and has left the capital days ago. There the Emperor waits for the Generals that led the Army of the North, and is resolved to extremes against them. In military circles, it is asserted that BENEDEK will never again appear before the Emperor. How this is to be understood will shortly appear. BENEDEK was never more than an excellent commander of the advance guard—quick, expert, popular with the men and seeking for their confidence. *He scoffed at the clergy and the aristocracy, and this secured him popularity, not only among certain circles in the army, but also at Court, where the true authorities for the people—the Church and the landed aristocracy—were always looked upon with suspicion.*

Gen. Count DEGENFELD has been appointed Commander of the Fortifications of Floridsdorf—a suburb of Vienna, north of the Danube. This has created great consternation, as it was feared that Vienna might be bombarded by the Prussian army. The Burgomaster, Dr. ZELINKA, was thereupon informed by the Government that Vienna, to be safe from all danger, *shall be considered an open city.* At the request of Dr. ZELINKA, it was further ordered that in consideration of the great necessities of industrial pursuits, the next conscription shall not be enforced for Vienna, but the quota shall be filled by volunteers, who will receive a bounty of thirty florins (about fifteen dollars) each.

A Bohemian Criticism of the Great Battle.
From the Politik of Prague, July 6.

Why is HANIKSTEIN to be court-martialed? Why is KRISMANIC to be court-martialed? How could a talented General destroy within eight days an army of 300,000 men, a kingdom, and, perhaps, even an Empire? How could an experienced commander allow himself, on the battle-field of Koniggratz, to be outflanked and surrounded? We repeat it, upon the battle-field of Koniggratz! Was the weather the cause of it? We believe when it rains, it rains upon the Prussians as well as upon the Austrians. What we have heard of the retreat of the Austrian army after the battle of Sadowa, is terrible. We do not wish to increase with it the sorrow of His Majesty and of the people of Austria. We would court-martial others, and we would do it to convince the army that our confidence in their courage and strength is undiminished, and that we only wanted to know what had endangered the fame of our army, harmed the State and disgusted the people. It is the promotion of officers without talent, without military education, it is the nepotism in the army, which compels Austria a second time to cede a kingdom.

The Needle Gun in Austria.
Vienna (July 7) Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.

In the last battle, which was victorious up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had three times as many killed as the Army of the North, (at some points the dead lay in such heaps that it looked like hills painted blue and red, and the killed and wounded did not lie, but leaned against each other,) but the latter had three or four times as many wounded as the enemy; but as to these, the proportion of slight to severe wounds was like 7 to 1.

The *Kamerad* (official military journal of Austria) speaks of the prospect that LINDNER's breech-loading rifles will rapidly be introduced into the army. For near fourteen months a Commission was busily engaged in testing and experimenting, and the late events in the field have shown that in long range, certainty of aim, simplicity of mechanism and celerity of firing, it is superior to the Prussian needle —

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

PERIODICALS.

The Monthlies for August—The Reviews, &c.

—Every reader of the *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) will naturally first turn to Prof. AGASSIZ' series of articles upon the "Physical History of the Valley of the Amazons," and the second paper, which we have in this issue, fully bears out the promise of the first. The Professor advances numerous facts to sustain his glacial theory. He speaks of the time "when a sheet of ice reaching nearly to the summit of Mt. Washington, in the White Mountains, (that is, having a thickness of nearly six thousand feet,) moved over the Continent of North America," and asks "is it so improbable that in this epoch of universal cold the Valley of the Amazons also had its glacier poured down into it from the accumulations of snow in the Cordilleras, and swollen laterally by the tributary glaciers descending from the table-lands of Guiana and Brazil?" Then, after alluding to his investigations in this country, Prof. AGASSIZ says: "It is difficult to determine with precision the ancient limit of the glacial drift, but I think it can be shown that it connected the shores of Newfoundland with the Continent; that Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Long Island formed part of the mainland; that in like manner Nova Scotia, including Sable Island, was united to the southern shore of New-Brunswick and Maine, and that the same sheet of drift extended thence to Cape Cod, and stretched southward as far as Cape Hatteras; in short, that the line of shallow soundings along the whole coast of the United States marks the former extent of glacial drift. The ocean has gradually eaten its way into this deposit, and given its present outlines to the continent." These sentences are enough to indicate that Prof. AGASSIZ does not yield one jot from the position he has taken upon this subject, and those who try to force him from it will have to fight stoutly to accomplish their end. "How my New Acquaintances Spin" is an exceedingly interesting natural history sketch, by Dr. B. G. WILDER, in which the habits of a species of spider which he found on the South Carolina coast are described. "What did She See With?" is one of those semi-spiritualistic sketches of which, very fortunately, the *Atlantic* retains an entire and undisputed monopoly; but despite its title, "The Maniac's Confession" is by no means a disagreeable paper, for it only exploits a case of bibliomania. The following sentence (under date of Concord, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1842) opens the passages given from HAWTHORNE's Note Books: "My life at this time is more like that of a boy, externally, than it has been since I was really a boy;" and the delightful freshness of the glimpses given at his mode of living shows that the writer felt and meant what he said. "How Shall We Entertain our Company?" is the question Mrs. STOWE asks from her chimney corner, and which she endeavors to answer in her practical sensible way. Those who object to Griffith Gaunt on the score of immorality will not have their prejudices dissipated by the addition Mr. READE makes to the story this month. The other articles are interesting, but not particularly noticeable. The poetry, "The Miner," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, and "My Farm—a Fable," by BAYARD TAYLOR, is almost as practical in tone as it is in subject.

—The Radicals who read *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,) have serious cause for complaint against President JOHNSON, but it is to be hoped that they will not prolong the present session of Congress to secure redress. In sending Gen. STROTHER on a foreign mission the President has interrupted "Porte Crayon's" series of papers on the war, and since Mr. ROSS BROWNE fails to put in an appearance also, the present number of *Harpers* will not be welcomed as warmly as the magazine sometimes is. Then, again, the publication by both the HARPERS and APPLETONS of Mr. WOOD's "Homes Without Hands," has made the engravings which accompany the opening article appear rather familiar. The superior excellence of the illustrations, however, may cause this to be overlooked. Dr. GUERNSEY summarizes in a very interesting manner the account given by Mr. W. J. C. MOENS of his three months' experience with the Italian brigands, from whose custody he escaped only by the payment of an exorbitant ransom, and Mr. ABBOTT resumes his papers upon "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," this time giving an account of the opening of the Mississippi. An article by Brig.-Gen. RUSSLING upon "Our National Cemeteries," calls attention, quite eloquently, to a subject which should now be enlisting wider public interest. His suggestions are pointed, and in the main quite practical. The title of the paper by Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS—"An Inquiry into one of the Constitutional Restrictions on the Revenue Powers of the United States"—describes its purpose fully enough. It suggests some points which must sooner or later demand serious consideration. Major GEORGE WARD NICHOLS defends Gen. SHERMAN very warmly from the charge of firing Columbia, S. C., and Mr. JAMES J. BELCHER groups together a number of newspaper oddities and whimsicalities. The stories in this number are "Miss Stuyvesant," by Miss E. STUART PHELPS; "Our Minister to Mexico," a meaningless production, by W. M. BAKER, and the "St. Leon," by Mrs. W. C. RICHARDS.

—*Hours at Home* (New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.) contains several papers of marked interest and ability. Mr. MITCHELL leads the list, of course, with the third of his suggestive and really valuable series upon rural affairs. This month he endeavors to solve some of the difficulties which Mr. URBAN is sure to meet in purchasing a fifty acre farm within convenient distance of the city. Whatever Mr. MITCHELL undertakes he is sure to do thoroughly and well, but these articles are written with a vigor and earnestness which few of his numerous admirers have supposed him capable of exhibiting, and which show that he has mastered and is full of his subject. The staid American farmer will doubtless now and then be provoked by Mr. MITCHELL's unbounded admiration of the Old Country systems, but numerous hints are thrown out by which every agriculturist, however unambitious, may profit greatly. A passage from D'AUBIGNE's continuation of the History of the Reformation gives us an indication of the fact that these volumes, which will doubtless soon be reproduced here, are fully equal to those that have preceded them in graphic power. Prof. JOHN S. HART collates some curious and interesting facts under "Shakspeariana;" Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the American Board, sketches the life of "BARTIMEUS, the blind preacher of Maui," who was converted soon after the American missionaries commenced their labors in the Sandwich Islands, and who became one of their most earnest and efficient colaborers, although he had previously gained his living by playing the buffoon, for the amusement of the queens and chiefs. A review of "BAKER's Nile," in the course of which copious extracts are given, will sharpen the reader's curiosity to see the book itself. A fresh and entertaining sketch of travel is given in the description of "Rambles Among the Italian Hills," and Mr. G. M. TOWLE, lately appointed United States Consul at Nantes, tells us of his "Student Life in Germany" in a very readable paper. Among the other contributors are META LANDER, Mrs. E. C. KINNEY and Dr. C. VAN SANTVOORD.

—The *American Journal of Science and Arts* (New-Haven: SILLIMAN & DANA) has two interesting articles on petroleum in its geological relations. The first, by Prof. E. B. ANDREWS, of Marietta, Ohio, discusses more particularly the conditions under which this oil has been found in West Virginia; while the second, by Prof. J. M. SAFFORD, notes briefly the position of petroleum reservoirs in southern Kentucky and Tennessee. No novel theories are advanced in either of these papers, although Prof. ANDREWS lays considerable stress upon the fact that by far the larger part of the oil produced has been found along the axis of a well-marked anticlinal extending from the borders of Southern Ohio, forty miles or more into West Virginia, through Wood, Ritchie and Wirt counties. A smaller quantity has been found in the inclined rocks of Ohio, while scarcely a barrel has been obtained in horizontal rocks, although hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in the search. Next to these articles in point of popular interest is one by Mr. O. C. MARSH, describing an ancient sepulchral mound, lately opened near Newark, Ohio, and in which were found an unusually large proportion of remains of women and children. At least ten thousand of these mounds, Mr. MARSH states, are known to exist in the single State of Ohio, and countless numbers elsewhere in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the notes on "Tides at Tahiti and Earthquake Phenomena," by Dr. C. F. WINSLOW, some very curious facts are stated. The other articles are more or less technical in their character, but all are of value to scientific men. This, by the way, is the first number of a new volume of the *Journal*, and the friends of science could do no better service to the cause than by taking advantage of the opportunity to extend its circulation. It should be found among the files of every public library in the land, and educated men cannot keep themselves fully informed regarding the movements in the scientific world without its assistance.

—There is variety enough in the *Galaxy* (New-York: W. C. & F. P. CHURCH) for the fortnight ending Aug. 1, but in respect of brilliancy we have had much better numbers than this. The paper on "Gérome," by Mr. EUGENE BENSON, is an able estimate of one of the foremost of French artists, and it is also admirably written. Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, in treating of the Gateways of the Central Park, *apropos* of Mr. HUNT's designs, discusses a subject in which all New-Yorkers feel a deep interest, and Mr. R. D. CARTER tells some curious stories of the late CHARLES WATERTON, the celebrated English naturalist and traveler. It is rather a difficult task to give any new hints now-a-days on "Essays and Essay Writing," and Mr. THEODORE CLARENCE does not succeed in the undertaking. Mr. GEORGE WAKEMAN's paper on "Sound and Sense" is a readable collection of old anecdotes, and not the least amusing parts of it are one or two unconscious mistakes the writer commits in his quotations. "The Emerald Beetles," the most ambitious story in the number, is exaggerated enough, but altogether too labored to be a burlesque. The paging of this issue, by the way, is singularly confused, and the table of contents is completely at loggerheads with the paging.

—The contents of *Our Young Folks* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) are on the whole well adapted to the class of readers with whom the magazine enjoys so wide a popularity. Miss HALE, in her botanical lessons, (The Four Seasons,) gets above their comprehension now and then, but in Mrs. STOWE's sketch of the "Daisy's First Winter;" "How Johnnie Bought a Sewing-machine," by HORATIO ALGER, Jr.; "Carrie's Rescue," by Col. HIGGINSON, as well as in one or two other articles, they will find their wants fully appreciated. The young folks in general will be delighted at the announcement that hereafter in each number there will be given one or more full-page illustrations, drawn by the first artists, engraved in the best manner and printed upon tinted paper. "The Wanderers," designed by the popular artist, W. J. HENNESSY, will be given in the September number, and in the November and December numbers will be presented the colored illustrations promised some time ago. The first of these will be "Florinda and Florindel;" the second, "The Old Man of the Mountain," designed by ALFRED FREDERICKS.

—It is almost unnecessary to say that the July numbers of the *Sunday Magazine* and *Good Words* (New-York and London: STRAHAN & Co.) fully sustain their reputation, so far as the instructive and unexceptional character of their contents is concerned. In *Sunday Magazine* Dr. GUTHRIE's "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood" are continued, and besides there is an interesting article on "The English Hymns of the Elizabethan Era," by Miss ISABELLA L. BIRD; a paper entitled "Work for Sunbeams," by Dr. W. G. BLAIKIE, with the usual variety of strictly religious reading. Mrs. OLIPHANT, who has no equal as a writer of tales of English life, gives two more chapters of her delightful story entitled "Madonna Mary" in *Good Words*, and among the other more popular articles are "Curiosities of Plant Life," by the curator of the Royal Museum at Kew; and "A Plea for Music in Common Life," by JAMES VALENTINE. Both magazines are handsomely illustrated.

—In *Beadle's Monthly* (New-York: BEADLE & Co.) Mr. RICHARDSON continues his interesting and instructive series of papers on Nevada and California. We also have "Recollections of a Chasseur-a-pied," "Something besides Tobacco," "The Arts of Declamation," in which the peculiarities of Mr. GOUGH and of Rev. Drs. BEECHER and FULLER are briefly and superficially touched upon, with poems, continued stories, &c. Mrs. C. A. WARFIELD, well known as the author of "the Household of Bouverie," begins a serial in this number which promises well.

—An engraving of Mrs. BROWNING, forms the frontispiece to the *Eclectic*, (New-York: W. H. BIDWELL.) An unfortunate arrangement of the drapery about the head mars the general effect of the picture, but the face itself bears the impress of a faithful likeness. Among the more interesting of the papers given in this issue may be named "The English Lakes," "Gambling Sketches," from *London Society;* the very appreciative review of THOREAU's works, from *Fraser's Magazine*, &c.

—Rebel official reports of military operations during the latter part of 1862 and the Spring of 1863 monopolize part 58 of the *Rebellion Record*, (New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND,) which is also illustrated with admirable steel-plate engravings of Gens. THOS. J. WOOD and W. F. BARRY.

—In the current issue of *Every Saturday* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) we have the first chapters of HENRY KINGSLEY's new novel, "Silcote of Silcote," now appearing in *McMillan's Magazine*. They give promise of furnishing just what *Every Saturday* needs to sustain the interest in this entertaining weekly.

—The *North British Review* for June (New-York: LEONARD SCOTT, Publishing Company) has some articles of unusual interest. The summary of Baker's Explorations in Central Africa, is very clear and able. Among the other topics discussed are "Disenfection," "Edmund About," "The Roman Element in Civilization," "Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies of the East," &c.

Miscellaneous.

—Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS, of Paris, has achieved great eminence in his profession during his residence in the French capital, and this fact has naturally attracted wider attention to two pamphlets written by him, and lately issued by DENTU. One of these consists of a translation of sundry essays, first published under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission, which Dr. EVANS has annotated elaborately; and the second comprises a series of letters written to his nephew, and explaining our form of Government and its mode of operation. The publication of these pamphlets will serve the double purpose of enlightening the French regarding American affairs, and of showing that Dr. EVANS is thoroughly informed upon some subjects outside of his profession. Messrs. JOHN WILEY & SON have both of these publications. The same house has received a valuable pamphlet by Dr. WORMS, the head physician of one of the leading French hospitals, upon the subject of cholera. Happily this topic does not possess such absorbing interest here just now as it was at one time feared that it might.

NEW BOOKS.

TRAVELING IN SPAIN IN THE PRESENT DAY. By HENRY BLACKBURN. London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

The title of this volume plainly indicates that it is not a work of great literary pretensions, and the one who may chance to purchase it cannot complain, therefore, that he has bought less than he bargained for because deceived by the luxurious elegance of the paper and printing and the exquisite finish of the illustrations. The book is precisely what it pretends to be—no more, no less—simply a record of a tour through Spain undertaken in the Autumn and Winter of 1864 by a party consisting generally of two ladies and two gentlemen, and Mr. BLACKBURN tells the story of his journeyings, and those of his companions, not because they were characterized by any exciting incident, but rather for the benefit of those who may be disposed to visit a region which is traveled much less than its attractions would seem to indicate that it ought to be. At the very outset of his tour Mr. BLACKBURN encountered the difficulties and obstacles which tradition warrants every one in anticipating in Spain. Notwithstanding the fact that large placards distributed through the South of France announced that railway communication was complete between Paris and Madrid, the tourist, even after reaching Bayonne, could learn nothing about the time of running the trains, nor did the railway officials seem to care. Once in the cars, whether ladies are present or not, every one smokes; and as there are but few trains, and these are crowded, the practice becomes a positive nuisance to the unacclimated. In this connection we have the following paragraph:

"For some mysterious reason no sooner does a Spaniard find himself in a railway-carriage than his native courtesy and high breeding seem to desert him; he is not the man you meet on '*the Prado*,' or who is ready to divide his dinner with you on the mountain side. He is generally, as far as our experience goes, a fat, selfish-looking bundle of cloaks and rugs, taking up more than his share of the seat, not moving to make room for you, and seldom offering any assistance or civility. He is not very clean and smokes incessantly during the whole twenty-four hours that you may have to sit next to him, occasionally toppling over in a half sleep, with his head upon your shoulder and his lighted segar hanging from his mouth! He insists upon keeping the window tightly closed, and unless your party is a large one you have to give way to the majority and submit to be half suffocated."

Still another peculiarity of the Spaniards at home is "that they hardly speak to one another, and scarcely seem to have energy enough to light a cigarette, scratching their fusees sometimes (as we have seen them) on the coat of a passer-by, in a contemplative, patronizing fashion, that takes a stranger rather aback." Very likely. In the narrative of his stay at Seville, Mr. BLACKBURN has this account of a burlesque bull-fight, which was given on one of the red-letter days of the Church's calendar, "for the benefit of certain masses and other acts of piety and charity." Mr. BLACKBURN frankly states that parts of the performance were disgusting and quite unfit to be witnessed by any English lady. Omitting the worst details, he gives us the following:

"The great attraction of the day was the first appearance of an intrepid *Señorita*—'tauro-maniac' we should be disposed to call her—who was to face the bull single handed. This drew crowds of spectators; and when the ring was cleared and the young lady entered, in a kind of 'bloomer' costume, with a cap and red spangled tunic, the audience rose to welcome her. She bowed to the president, and was conducted at once into the centre of the arena, when lo! a great tub, with one end open, was brought and placed upright, and the 'intrepid' lifted into it! It reached to her armpits, and there she stood waving her 'banderillos' or darts, when at a given signal the bull was let in. It was a young bull, with horns cut short and padded at the ends; and as the animal could only toss or do any mischief by lowering its head to the ground, the risk did not seem great or the performance promising. For some time the bull would not have anything to do with the tub, evidently not considering it fair game, but after walking two or three times round the arena he turned suddenly, and without the slightest warning rushed headlong at it. Away went the tub, rolling half across the arena, with our fair señorita, who had evidently rehearsed her part, colled up inside. This was all very well, and the lady might enjoy a sport usually confined to the hedgehog and other lower animals; but when the bull, who soon began to get angry, at last caught up the barrel on his horns and rushed bellowing round the ring, it looked serious for the tenant. There was a general rush of 'banderillos' and 'chulos' to the rescue, but some moments elapsed before they could surround the bull and rescue the performer from her perilous position. When extricated she was smuggled ignominiously out of the arena, and we saw the brave señorita no more; the bull was not killed, but 'bundled' out of the ring. The next act was 'Skittles.' Nine negroes, (Bedouins of the desert, we should call them in England,) dressed grotesquely, stood up like nine-pins, within a few feet of each other, and a frisky *novillado*, or young bull was let in to knock them over; they understood their duty and went down flat at the first charge. The bull struck out right and left, and soon overturned them all. They then sat in rows, in chairs, and were again bowled over, to the delight of the assembly. This was great fun, and was repeated several times—the bull liked it, the ninepins *seemed* to like it, and the people gloried in it. The third act was a burlesque of the "picadores," a grotesque but a sadder sight;—five poor men in rags, who, for the sake of two or three reals, allowed themselves to be mounted on donkeys and receive the charge of the bull. We could not help thinking that it was not alone CERVANTES who had 'laughed Spain's chivalry away,' if the stately Sevillians could enjoy such sights as these. But we must not stay to moralize, the sight is too ridiculous. Here they come in close phalanx, cheered by at least 5,000 people; the five donkeys, with their ears well forward, and their tails set closely between their legs; the ragged 'picadores,' without saddle or bridle, riding with a jaunty air, and a grim smile on their dirty faces, that was comical in the extreme. Would that GUSTAVE DORE could have seen the group! The gates are opened again, and the bull goes to work. He charges them at once, but they are so closely packed that they resist the shock and the bull retires. He has broken one of the poor animal's legs, but they tie it up with a handkerchief, and continue marching slowly round, keeping well together, as their only chance. A few more charges, and down they all go. The men run for their lives and leap the barriers, and the donkeys are thrown up in the air! Such is a general outline of the performance, which had many variations and interludes, and lasted more than three hours. As evening approached, the whole scene made one of those pictures that delight an artist. The 'Plaza de Toros,' at Seville, is half in ruins; one side of the wall being destroyed, and through this gap we saw the city. The foreground was an irregular mass of people, scarce distinguishable in the twilight, but twinkling with the light of thousands of cigaritos, and covered with a complete canopy of smoke floating in the still air. Beyond the city towns just tinged with the sun's departing rays, and 'La Giralda,' high above them all, glowing as if it were yet broad day. The finale was a wonderful sight. Two or three young bulls were let into the ring, and then *all the people*. We left them there, rolling and tumbling over one another in the darkness, shouting and screaming, fighting and cursing, sending up sounds that might indeed make angels weep."

Other interesting extracts might be given, but these are enough to indicate that the volume, while ostensibly little more than a narrative guide-book for those who may wish to travel over the specific route these tourists followed, is enlivened by descriptive passages which give it a much higher interest than any technical work could possess. Mr. BLACKBURN very sensibly gives a clear and accurate map of Spain, showing the route his party traveled, and the illustrations, which are thoroughly artistic, are all of scenes and places historically important or possessing present interest. The engraving of the "Burgos Cathedral," for instance, as well as that of the Alhambra, are exquisite pieces of work. The appendix gives briefly some very valuable hints to travelers.

THE HARMONIES OF NATURE OR THE UNITY OF CREATION. By Dr. G. HARTWIG, author of the Sea and its Living Wonders. With numerous Wood Cuts. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

In this handsomely illustrated and beautifully printed volume we have another most acceptable addition to the popular scientific literature of the day. In it Dr. HARTWIG again shows himself to be not only an earnest but an enthusiastic lover of nature, and his investigations all have one, and that a most laudible end,—to prove that "of all the numberless forms of animals and plants that deck the surface of the globe, there is not one that is not perfectly fitted for its peculiar sphere," and he expresses a wish that he may have acquitted himself of his task, "so as to strengthen his readers in the conviction that an All-wise and All-powerful Legislator has constantly presided over the destinies of the Universe." Beginning with the "starry heavens" Dr. HARTWIG writes of the successive advances made in astronomical science by COPERNICUS, KEPLER, NEWTON and LAPLACE, dwelling eloquently upon the "Universal Harmony of the Worlds." Next he considers "heat and light," their sources, the relations of the various bodies to heat; the importance of the ethereal spaces with regard to the distribution of heat and light, and by a natural transition he then takes up the "atmospheric ocean," next the ocean itself, and so he proceeds to the earth. The peculiarities of plants, their roots, stems, leaves, blossoms and seeds, with the manner in which they are produced and the offices they discharge, are described at length and very minutely. The dwellers in the sea, sponges, sea anemones and their ways of living, are next discussed, and in the concluding chapters reptiles, birds, mammalia, and finally man himself, are adduced as illustrations of the great truth which Dr. HARTWIG enforces. At times he becomes so enthusiastic that he almost loses control of his language, and allows loosely constructed sentences and inaccurate expressions to fall from his pen, and yet this is easily pardoned in view of the wealth of illustration he employs so lavishly. Greater conciseness would make the work more valuable to the scientific reader; but it is not for such that Dr. HARTWIG writes. He labors to enforce the great truths which he expounds for the benefit of those who have not studied nature closely, and for such this volume will possess an almost romantic interest. The illustrations are very well engraved, and add greatly to the interest of the text. One or two of them have been transferred from that popular volume, "Homes Without Hands."

MEDICAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. By JONATHAN LETTERMAN, M. D., late Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

During the late war, none of the officers attached to the different departments of the army displayed a higher and nobler patriotism than the surgeons. There were among them, undoubtedly, men who were willing to aggravate the sufferings and jeopardize the lives of our brave men by securing for themselves, through political or other influence, positions which they were altogether incompetent to fill; but the number of these constantly diminished, and it is safe to say that at the close of the war the medical corps of our army, for general efficiency, stood unrivaled. But while in the earlier stages of the contest it comprised some incapables, it also contained scientific surgeons of the highest attainments, who, responding to the call of patriotism and humanity, had abandoned lucrative practices to relieve our wounded soldiers. Prominent in this class was Dr. LETTERMAN. His scientific knowledge was applied with such skill and practical efficiency that he was appointed Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, and commenced discharging the duties of that position just after that organization had passed through the seven days' battles—July, 1862. For eighteen months, and embracing some of the most trying campaigns through which the Army of the Potomac passed, and covering the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, Dr. LETTERMAN remained at the head of the Medical Corps, and this volume is a modest record of his important labors. He indulges in no romancing or sentiment, but tells briefly and succinctly the means he adopted to keep the army in good physical condition. The statistics given are valuable and directly pertinent to the purpose of the book, the only imperfection of which is that it is not sufficiently full and detailed. Hereafter, but it is to be hoped not in this country, such works as this must be of the highest value from the light they will shed upon the agencies and means which have been found practically effective in maintaining the health of large armies.

LAND AT LAST. A Novel. By EDMUND YATES. 8vo. paper, pp. 147. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This reprint of Mr. YATES' last novel will be welcome to many readers for several reasons. The plot is, in spite of a slight degree of improbability in respect to the manner in which the hero and chief heroine are introduced to each other, thoroughly interesting, and the incidents by which it is developed are well and vividly told. A painter of singularly simple and honorable character, and withal a genius, finds a girl upon a doorstep, perishing of cold and hunger. He, with a true "Good Samaritan" feeling procures her shelter and other aid. He falls in love with her almost at once, and is told by the girl that she is the deserted victim of a man whose heartlessness is something monstrous, but whom she still loves. In spite of this history Geoffry Ludlow marries her, and for some time the pair live in comfort together. But the wife becomes restless and unhappy, and finally, on discovering that her seducer, who is the son of a peer, but had committed forgery and fled to Australia, has returned to England, deliberately avows her unaltered and violent love for him, and leaves her husband, only, however, to be again scorned by the man to whom she flies. Mingled with this course of events are others of a scarcely less interesting nature, and indeed there is a very skillful blending of several persons whose individuality is strongly indicated by the writer. Mr. YATES' novels appear to have become extremely popular in England, and in fact on this side the Atlantic also. The present book will add to this popularity and to the reputation of its author.

HEINE'S PICTURES OF TRAVEL, translated by CHARLES GODFREY LELAND. Fifth Revised Edition. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

The fact that in a little more than ten years Mr. LELAND's translation of HEINE should have passed through five editions is conclusive proof that there are people who will read this "witty, wise and wicked" writer, and that they are very well satisfied with the manner in which the translator has rendered the German into English. In respect of typography, paper, binding, &c., this edition is produced with that faultlessness and elegance which distinguish all of Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT's publications.

WHO GOES THERE: or, MEN AND EVENTS. By SENTINEL. New-York: CARLETON.

Mr. W. H. BOGERT has long been known to newspaper readers by his signature "Sentinel," and in this little volume he groups together in his peculiar way numerous facts and incidents about distinguished men with whom he has himself come in contact, or regarding whom he has gathered reminiscences from others. WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, JOHN RANDOLPH, JOSIAH QUINCY, EDWARD EVERETT, DANIEL WEBSTER and Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, are the leading characters sketched.

Literary Miscellaneous.

Messrs. PHILIP & SOLOMON, of Washington, have just published a valuable *Political Manual for* 1866, prepared by Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives. It includes a classified summary of the executive, legislative and politico-military facts of the period, from President JOHNSON's accession, April 15, 1865, to July 4, 1866, and contains a full record of the action of each branch of the Government on reconstruction.

Messrs. BAKER, VOORHIS & Co. are first in the field with a pamphlet edition of the Internal Revenue Law, as approved July 13. It claims to be an exact transcript of the official copy, and is provided with an index.

Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston, have nearly ready *Barry Cornwall's Memoirs of Charles Lamb.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

Among the Hills of Vermont and New-Hampshire.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE, NEWPORT, Vt., Monday, July 16, 1866.

This is one of the breeziest of mornings, and as I sit here on the balcony of this plain and comfortable New-England hostelry, with my hair wantonly streaming on this side and t'other, under the influence of the fresh mountain air which sweeps across the sparkling waters of the lake, I experience so delightful a sensation of creature comfort that I wish it might be shared by all mankind. O, ye toilers in the cities, whose lives are well-nigh burdensome under the fervent heats of July, come ye out among the mountains and partake of their repose. The invitation is freely given, without any attempt to urge it, for life is too serenely peaceful in this delightful place for any effort of whatever kind beyond that which might be made by a very energetic lotus-eater. The attractions here, both natural and artificial, are excellent. The house is situated on the very verge of the lake, and from its spacious balconies a scene, ever varying and always charming, is presented. Especially at sunset, when the hillslopes are tinged with gold, and the clouds hang like gorgeous curtains between the mountain-tops, is the view remarkably fine. I marvel much that so beautiful a place as Lake Memphremagog is just coming to the notice of tourists. Profuse as are its charms, it can only have been kept an *aqua incognita* by its great distance from New-York, Boston and other centres of civilization. Happily, however, the whole region hereaway has been opened up, and distance has been annulled by the completion of the Passumpsic River Railroad last year, to the margin of the lake and door of the hotel. The village at the head of Memphremagog is called Newport, and it seems to be a thriving kind of place. Its proximity to the Canada line made it famous for the predilection of its its inhabitants toward smuggling, in years gone by, and there is a cave on one of the islands in the lake, which tradition says was frequented by one URIAH SKINNER, the most successful smuggler of them all, who was hunted to his retreat by the revenue officers, and there perished—his skeleton being found long years afterward. But smuggling is no longer profitable, and the Newport folk finding honest dealing more agreeable, practice it.

South of the village, rising to the height of two or three hundred feet, is Prospect Hill, which affords a fine outlook upon the lake and country for miles around. We can see rising picturesquely from the water in front of us the bald summit of the Owl's Head Mountain, riven by four profound fissures, and just beyond is a long mountain whose resemblance to an elephant couchant has gained for it the name of Elephantis. Still further northward we see the lofty apex of Mount Orford, the highest mountain in Lower Canada; and turning to the west and south, enveloped in hazy quiet, are the towering crests of Jay Peak and Willoughby Mountain, in Vermont.

A very pleasant excursion may be made daily through the whole course of Lake Memphremagog, a distance of thirty miles, returning the same evening. A little steamer—the *Mountain Maid*—furnishes the transportation, giving the sixty miles' trip for a dollar in specie, or one dollar and fifty cents in greenbacks. The steamer is a British bottom, but her owner and Captain is a Yankee from Maine, FOGG, by name, and the jolliest of jolly chaps by nature. He has lived about the lake from boyhood, knows every nook and cranny of it, and has such a hearty, cheery way of imparting information that he fills my ideal of what a man in his position ougt to be. I commend him cordially to the traveling public. He and his boat are both of the free and easy kind. I could not help admiring the unquestioning faith with which the worthy FOGG delivered to me the wheel in the pilot-house of the *Maid*, upon my assertion that I knew how to steer. Business calling him between decks, he left me in sole control of his craft, but as the water was deep and the shores bold, there was not much danger after all, particularly as I *do* know how to take my "trick at the wheel;" an experience gained in my youthful rovings. The good-natured FOGG, however, was not aware of my ability in this respect, and I have no doubt he would have granted the same "privilege" to anybody who inclined to ask it. But "what larks" it was to steer the little boat along and wake the mountain echoes whenever I wanted to by pulling the steam-whistle, only controlled in my vagaries when the jovial FOGG came up semi-occasionally to take the boat in to a landing. So I steered the *Maid* a good part of the way through the lake and back, forming an acquaintance not only with her captain, but, through him, with the notable points of the scenery.

There are numerous islands dotting the bright waters, all thickly wooded and rocky shored, the largest of which is Provence Island. This includes one hundred acres of good farming land, and is now owned by a Boston merchant, who intends to use it in developing blooded stock. Through this island and across the lake runs the dividing line between Canada and the United States, marked on the western shore by an iron post, and to the east by a gap in the woods on the crest of the hill. Soon after entering British waters the steamer has to diverge five miles from her course to enter at the Custom-house at Cedarville, which is an edifice of not very imposing architecture, being nothing more than a log hut, perched on a corner of a fragile dock, but which, nevertheless, is amply spacious for the business of the port—the *Mountain Maid*, in single blessedness, alone requiring the services of an Inspector. This Inspector, by-the way, is a robust, gentlemanly-looking Englishman, who courteously left his desk in the Custom-House to receive the steamer's line and throw the loop over the post. Leaving the port of entry the *Maid* shot across the lake to land passengers at Jennings' Mountain House, a romantically-situated fishing-box at the base of Owl's Head, which is completely shut out from the world except by these diurnal trips of the steamer. There is fine fishing in this vicinity, and certainly the picturesque shores and group of islands directly opposite the house, make the place look inviting enough for a long sojourn, particularly as JENNINGS has a reputation for giving his guests solid comfort at moderate charges. Capt. FOGG pointed out to me on one of the islands the famous Balance Rock—a huge mass of granite, many tons in weight, resting on another rock close to the water's edge, and poised immovably upon a single point in its centre, its wing-like projections admitting two or three persons to recline in its grateful shade. How the rock came into its present position is a subject of speculation. On both sides of the lake there are beautiful summer Residences, mainly owned by Montreal merchants. One of these, with a stocked deer-park, and grounds tastefully laid out, the improvements and buildings having been commenced only three years since, has just been sold by the owner, Mrs. CHAPMAN, of Montreal, for $23,000.

At Georgeville, a quiet little place in a sunny slope, there is a fair-sized hotel, and on inquiring the price of board I was astonished to learn that comfortable accommodations might be had for $3 per week, payable in specie. Horses and buggies may be hired at low rates, and the lake furnishing the pleasures of fishing and bathing, I think it not unlikely that I shall try Georgeville during my next Summer's vacation, and so keep money in my purse.

The trip of the steamer ends at Magog, a somewhat antiquated Canadian village at the outlet of the lake. The chief business of the townsfolk is lumbering, for which the descent of the water into the St. Frances River furnishes ample power. A rather slow-looking Englishman keeps the hotel at Magog, but he provides his boarders with good fare at low prices. The dinner at the *table d'hôte* yesterday comprised boiled salmon, roast beef and mutton, pastry and cakes assorted, strawberries, milk and tea. I stepped up to the desk to settle, and was considerably surprised to learn that all demands against me for a very good meal might be settled by the payment of a fifty cent postage stamp, or 37½ cents in specie.

The *Mountain Maid* connects both on her up and down trips through the Lake with stages and railroads, North and South. The distance from Lake Memphremagog to New-York is 365 miles; to Springfield, 229; to White Mountains, 85; to Montreal, 104, and to Quebec, 167.

The Memphremagog House is kept by Messrs. BUCK & PENDAR, who have a reputation for knowing how to keep a hotel as wide as New-England. They can accommodate, without crowding, as many as 250 guests, in airy rooms where the bed linen is inviting. The table is well-supplied, the attendance by sprightly Yankee girls leaves nothing to be desired, and the charges are what city folk would consider moderate. Come up and enjoy yourselves. FELIX.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TWENTY YEARS AGO.—An interesting and pleasing incident, which occurred some twenty years ago (viz.: Feb. 13, 1847,) is thus described by a correspondent:

Soon after 12 o'clock, while Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT was addressing the Committee on the Loan Bill, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS entered the House. Immediately Mr. HUNT suspended his remarks, and the House, with one unanimous sentiment, rose to receive the venerable and venerated patriot, philanthropist and statesman. Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, who had occupied this session the former seat of the Representative from Quincy, escorted him to his chair.

He relinquished his seat to Mr. ADAMS, after having addressed him, through the Speaker, in a few eloquent and pertinent remarks; to which Mr. ADAMS made appropriate response, thanking Mr. JOHNSON for his courtesy, and expressing to the House his great satisfaction in meeting them again at his cherished post. Members of both political parties, with a common feeling of entire gladness, gathered round him, and tendered their congratulations on his recovery. Mr. HUNT made also, in his speech, proper allusion to the scene. T. F. D. V.

Mexican Affairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to make a few remarks, suggested by the subject of your article on Mexican affairs, which appeared in the TIMES of a recent date.

The question suggests the relative rights of Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA and Señor BENITO JUAREZ to the Constitutional Government of Mexico. Señor JUAREZ came into the Presidency of Mexico under the same provisions that now establish Gen. ORTEGA's constitutional right to the Executive head of the Republic, viz.: as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Hence, in repudiating the rights of ORTEGA, in a decree issued at El Passo del Norte on the 8th of November, 1865, Señor BENITO compromised his own legal authority to the Presidency, without impairing in the least the rights of ORTEGA. In 1861 the Mexican Congress elected Gen. ORTEGA President of the Supreme Court of Justice, to provide for the vacancy in the order of succession to the Presidency. This vacancy occurred, in the constitutional expiration of the period for which JUAREZ was appointed, and since Nov. 30, 1865, Gen. ORTEGA has been the constitutional President of Mexico.

During the latter months of the year 1861, and the earlier ones of 1862, Gen. ORTEGA acted alternately as Constitutional Governor of Zacaticas, Governor and Military Commander of the State of San Luis Potosi, and Military Commander of the States of Aguascalientes and Tamaulipas. His services during the earlier period of the invasion of the French and the usurpation of MAXIMILIAN, to the more recent time of the virtual usurpation of the constitutional authority of the Chief Exective by JUAREZ, have been distinguished by the most disinterested patriotism and signal ability—an ability, indeed, that accords with our Anglo-Saxon idea of eminent qualities for distinguished public life. His supporters in Mexico are among the most intelligent and patriotic of her citizens and soldiers, and delegations among her most eminent officials, Governors of various States, and other high functionaries, have waited upon him since his sojourn in the United States, to return to assume the functions of the Presidency to which he is legally entitled. Appreciating the necessity of unity in driving the French from Mexico, and wishing to avoid the scandal of introducing a factious squabble for power at such a sacred time, he prefers to await the legitimate opportunity of asserting his rights, and through those the constitutional rights of the Mexican Republic. It is well for the American people, who have such an abiding sympathy with and faith in the integrity of the Mexican Republic, to be informed upon the historical merits of this question, and I am confident that the TIMES, usually so accurate upon all subject relating to the public interest, will esteem this of sufficient importance to give it a place in its columns.

Internal Revenue Returns.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the list of incomes over $10,000 published by you this morning are a couple of misprints. Presuming that such publications do no good if not literally correct, I append the names and amounts as they should be, viz:

James McCreery, (not McCrung)........$17,500
Guy Richards, (not Henry)........20,256

Yours, respectfully, ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT, (9TH, 15TH AND 16TH WARDS,) NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A SAD STORY.

A Young German Count Dies in the Streets.

It is seldom that Americans have to complain of modesty on the part of foreign gentlemen possessing titles of nobility who visit this country. On the contrary, we have been more given to lionizing impostors and swindlers, who affect foreign airs and call themselves "Counts," than to "entertaining angels unawares." The Police authorities, however, were recently called upon to investigate a case which showed the sad fate encountered by a titled son of a proud family in this City. It appears that a few years ago a young German, about twenty years of age, came to this country on a pleasure excursion. He was the son of exceedingly wealthy parents, and heir to a title well known in his own land, and which had been honorably borne by his ancestors for many years. Arriving in New-York the young man stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he boarded for several months. He had plenty of money, dressed well and made many friends among the young men of New-York. He was careful, however, to keep his title in the back ground, and but two or three persons to whom he brought letters of introduction, knew him as a person of rank. Even these two or three persons were shunned by him after a little while on account of their knowledge of his social position. It was soon observed that the young man was quite intemperate in his habits, and frequently the servants of the house were obliged to carry him to his room and put him to bed so much was he overcome by liquor. It finally became a matter of serious concern to his friends, and they endeavored to check his intemperate course. Their efforts were useless, and he continued to get intoxicated daily. He was finally forced to change his residence, and found board in a second-rate boarding-house. He seemed to have lost all control of his appetites, and, knowing his degraded condition, to have ceased to correspond with his parents and friends. Money ceased to come to him, and he began to feel the want of it. His jewelry soon passed into the hands of the pawnbroker, and his apparel became threadbare. He was unable to pay his board, and was turned into the street. From one boarding-house to another he sought shelter, but was not allowed to remain long beneath any respectable roof. His craving for liquor possessed him still, and whatever he could pawn or sell for either money or liquor was so disposed of. At length to such a fearful state of degradation did this appetite bring this titled youth that he became an inmate of a low, filthy negro dance-house, and the associate of thieves and prostitutes of the vilest description. In this horrible place, ragged, filthy, diseased and drunk, the young man existed for several weeks, the degraded companion of an equally degraded woman. One cold night in Winter, after having drunk himself to a beastly state of intoxication, he was kicked out of even this den of thieves, because he had neither money nor what was worth money, into the street. On the following morning a policeman found him lying on the sidewalk near the place, dead—dead from the effects of vile whisky and the intense cold. His body was taken to the City Hospital. He was a stranger to the Police, and the thieves and prostitutes knew nothing further of him than that he was a drunken white man who had no money. An inquest was held upon the "unknown man," a verdict of "death from natural causes" was rendered, and, at the expense of the City, the dead body of the young German Count was buried among the unrecognized dead in Potter's Field. A short time afterward his parents died, and an heir was wanted for the large fortune left by them. An effort to trace the wandering son, who had left his home a few years before was made. He was known to have come to America, and the Detective Police of this City were called upon to find him. They traced the unfortunate youth, as above described, from his splendid apartments at the St. Nicholas to the pauper's grave in the Potter's Feld. Yet a single link was wanting to legally establish the death of this unfortunate youth. Those who knew him, and to whom he had brought letters, did not see his dead body, and consequently there was a legal doubt as to whether or not the man whom the Police found dead was the heir who was wanted. These friends had watched his downward career, and had often tried to snatch him from destruction, but his appetite was stronger than his will or their counsels. One of these friends had, on one occasion, been badly beaten by the low thieves when he tried to take the young man from their den. But not one of all those who saw him after death could furnish the link that was wanted to prove that he who was the Count while living was the pauper whom the City had buried. The estates were not settled for several years, and recently the New-York detectives were again called upon, and again went to work, but with the same result. The facts, as above related, have been embodied in the form of affidavits, and sent to the old country, and it is thought they will be accepted as proof of the death of the young Count, and that the property will consequently pass to the next of kin.

THE VARICK-STREET HOMICIDE.

Death of Mrs. Sarah Friebel—Inquest Before Coroner Gamble—The Husband Held Responsible.

On the morning of the 17th inst. Mrs. SARAH FRIEBEL was stabbed by her husband, AUGUST FRIEBEL, at their residence, No. 183 Varick-street, during a quarrel. The woman received two severe wounds in the thigh, from the effects of which she expired on Monday evening at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, when the following evidence was adduced:

TESTIMONY OF JAMES SANDFORD.

I reside at No. 51 King-street; I was not acquainted with either the deceased or her husband; on the 17th inst. I was sitting in Mr. Clark's reading-room; Mr. Clark called me from the back room and told me that the Dutchman had stabbed his wife, and asked me to go for a doctor, and also asked me first to go up and see the deceased; I went up and found her sitting in a chair, and her husband had hold of her as if endeavoring to stop the flow of blood; I then called Dr. Logan; the prisoner had hold of her just as I left her; I remarked that here was the doctor; the prisoner turned around and appeared frantic, saying in broken English, "I have had a little quarrel this morning, and I stabbed her with my knife in the leg to frighten her," or words to that effect; I then, at the request of Dr. Finnell, went to Capt. Dickson, and he accompanied me to the house of deceased.

TESTIMONY OF DR. LOGAN.

I reside at No. 303 Hudson-street; I was called to attend deceased after she had been stabbed, and found her suffering from a stab wound in the left thigh, wounding the femoral artery; a consultation was held with Drs. Finnell and Lynch, when an attempt was made to secure the vessel; the patient was nearly exhausted from loss of blood, and after checking the flow of blood, we sent her to the hospital.

TESTIMONY OF DR. W. W. JOHNSTON.

I am house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital; deceased was admitted to the hospital July 17, suffering from an incised wound of the left thigh; the wound was about three inches in length, and an inch in depth; the femoral artery was wounded about two inches from its origin; the wound of the artery was longitudinal and about an inch in length; she stated to me on the day of her admission that the wound had been inflicted by a knife in the hands of her husband, and that she had given him no cause for the assault except throwing her arms round his neck in a playful manner; she also exhibited to me some bruises on her arm, where she said her husband had bitten her; the next day gangrene set in, and on the 22d death ensued from exhaustion consequent upon hemorrhage and gangrene of the limb.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER THOS. B. CURRY.

I am an officer belonging to the Twenty-eighth Precinct; I arrested the prisoner; he told me that while sitting on his bench at work his wife came to him and rubbed his head, and asked him to come to breakfast; that he told her to go away and stop fooling; she continued, when he wheeled around his seat and went to shove her away, the knife being in his hand, he cut her; he said he had no intention of taking her life or cutting her.

This concluding the evidence the case was committed to the jury, who rendered the following verdict:

"That SARAH FRIEBEL, the deceased, came to her death by a stab-wound of the thigh, at the hands of her husband, the 17th day of July, 1866, at No. 183 Varick-street."

The prisoner was accordingly committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is 52 years of age, and a native of Germany. Deceased was 39 years of age and a native of England. FRIEBEL said "he did not intend taking the life of his wife."

A Quick Passage.

The *Scotia*, on her last trip from Liverpool, made the fastest westward passage on record. Below we give an abstract of her log:

Abstract of the Log of the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Scotia.

July, 1866.	Winds.	Courses.	Distances.	Latitude.	Longitude.
14	S. W. and variable.				
15	Variable.	Various.	230		
16	Northeasterly.	N. 87 15 W.	270	51 31*	15 10‡
17	N. E. and variable.	W.	335	51 29	24 02
18	N. E. and variable.	S. 85 W.	340	50 59†	32 52‡
19	N. E. to S. W.	74 36	350	49 22	41 40
20	N. W. and variable.	70 00	345	47 24	49 49
21	Variable.	59 00	[illegible]	44 25	56 53
22	S. W. and variable.	89 00	367	41 50†	64 28
23	S. W. and variable.	79 02	342	40 45	70 55

*N. † D. R. ‡ W.

REMARKS.

July 14—At 10:23 received mails; at 11:10 A. M. sailed from Liverpool; at noon discharged pilot, Light winds.

July 15—At 8 A. M. arrived at Queenstown; at 3:48 P. M. received mails; at 4:10 P. M. sailed from Queenstown; at 8:45 passed the Fastnet. Light breeze.

July 16 and 17—Light breeze.

July 18—Moderate breeze.

July 19—Light breeze.

July 20—Light breeze; at 10:10 passed Cape Race.

July 21 and 22—Light breeze.

July 23—Moderate breeze; at 6:08 A. M. passed Nantucket Lightship; at 6:40 P. M. received pilot; at 7:15 P. M. passed Sandy Hook; at 8:07 P. M. arrived at Quarantine Station; at 8:44 P. M. arrived at New-York.

July 16—Lat. 51° 31', long. 17° 02', at 5 P. M. passed British brigantine *Florence*, from Cardiff to St. John, N. F.

July 16—Lat. 51° 31', long. 17° 08', at 5:15 P. M. passed an Inman steamer, bound west.

July 17—Lat. 51° 29', long. 23° 17', at 10 A. M. passed an Inman steamer, bound east.

The whole distance run was 2,927 miles. The time from Liverpool to New-York, adding four hours and thirty minutes for difference in time, was eight days, seventeen hours and fifty-four minutes; from Queenstown, eight days, nine hours and four minutes.

VITAL STATISTICS.

History of a Week of Heat and Death—The Letter from Dr. Harris—Mortality Tables for New-York and Brooklyn—Other Statistics.

The column of deaths during the week ending on Saturday, the 21st instant, steepled up to higher figures than were exhibited on the Burial Permit-book by upward of a hundred cases. Cholera, as may be seen in the tables which accompany the usual letter from the Registrar of Vital Statistics, does not figure so conspicuously as might have been expected in this City, where, last week, it was believed to be spreading its poison with startling strides. Dr. HARRIS' letter, below, refers to an accompanying map of the City, showing the houses, streets and districts where diarrhœal diseases were found by the Sanitary Inspectors. The map tells the whole truth concerning choleraic diseases at a glance, and shows conclusively that this dreaded malady has seldom found a victim whose death could not be directly traced to an unclean dwelling or yard, or to a stagnant sewer under the pavement of the street. But to

DR. HARRIS' LETTER.

BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR: The total number of deaths in New-York, last week, was 1,362. The total mortality in Brooklyn was 416. The week will long be as memorable for its excessive temperature as for its excess of mortality. The study of causes, localities and circumstances connected with these deaths yields the following practical results for our immediate guidance and aid in sanitary work. The positions and the weapons of the enemy that made such havoc must not remain undiscovered. The accompanying map of the City, delineating the houses, streets and districts within which there occurred 453 fatal cases of diarrhœal diseases, will present at one glance the chief localities in which the excessive mortality from all causes occurred. These diarrhœal fields are literally the fields of death. They embrace districts in which dwell less than one-fifth of the total population of our City, but within which nearly one-half of the 1,362 deaths occurred.

Sun-stroke was certified as a cause of death in 184 cases; convulsions in 100, and in 63 others death was attributed to "effect of heat." From the best analysis we can make of the various causes of death, we are warranted in concluding that fully 300 of the sudden deaths were produced by the excessive heat. To this number, it would be proper to add not a few of the very sudden deaths that occurred in diarrhœal patients without collapse; but we cannot now eliminate these cases from the diarrhœal class. There were many hours during which the temperature of various places in which laborers were exposed was many degrees above blood-heat. The fearful results of such heat upon the brain and nerves were witnessed not only in the recognized cases of sun-stroke, but in various other phenomena that quickly terminated in death. In view of the recurrence of such hot periods, it is desirable that the classes of people who suffer most peril from heat should know that by far the greater part of fatal sun-strokes occurred in the overworked, enfeebled, and generally intemperate persons who forget prudence in their daily avocations.

Four hundred and fifty-eight deaths are charged to causes supposed to be principally connected with the nervous system; 520 are charged directly to special infections and foul air, as designated in the miasmatic list. Here at once we find 978, or nearly 72 per centum of all the deaths in the City, and whether to excessive heat or to miasmatic foul air we turn as the most active cause of mortality, we find abundant proof that these sources of fatal disease generally co operated.

Cholera proved fatal in eleven cases. It was in each case traceable to exposure in places where the localizing causes are prevalent. This may be asserted of nine-tenths of all the fatal diarrhœal cases. It is possible that in a few instances physicians may have failed to certify cases of true Asiatic cholera; but this Bureau has ample evidence that the diarrhœa and cholera infantum which killed 409 persons last week had no other alliance with Asiatic cholera than that which foul air gives; and such foul air as the tenant-house classes in many cases are breathing, destroys infantile life at a fearful rate every day, by the lungs repeating the fatal test by which MAJENDIE proved that a single drop of putrescence injected into the blood-vessels in hot weather operated with as great certainty and fatality as ten times the amount in cold weather, and always producing fatal flux from the bowels. The City of New-Orleans used to lose enormous numbers from diarrhœas when its streets were lined with green slime and filth; now, that city keeps clean. Cholera infantum killed one child, and diarrhœa took only five others in that city week before last. In looking over the blocks and streets where New-York loses its hundreds every week from these filth diseases, the Sanitary Engineer agrees with us that the local causes are known and removable. Hercules and Hygeia must be invoked. Diarrhœal maladies of ordinary kinds now define the location of these slums; and but for sanitary care and kind Providence cholera could have gained full sway in them.

The distribution of the classified causes of death, and the total mortality by Wards, yield a most instructive lesson. The First Ward sent to the grave one out of every 197 of its inhabitants; the Fourth buried one out of every 340; the Eighth, one out of every 463; the Seventeenth, one out of every 527, while the Fifteenth Ward gave, (it was a very high rate for this Ward,) only one in very 1,113 of its crowded population. Comment is unnecessary.

The Brooklyn records of death convey a lesson which every person in that city should heed. The 154 deaths from infantile and simple diarrhœa were distributed through all the Wards—the Ninth claiming 20, the Tenth 18, the Fifth 15, and so on; but Asiatic cholera rooted itself in the undrained soil of the Twelfth, and killed seventeen persons, and in the Sixth 4, and in the Eleventh 1. Total, 22. Shall cholera become epidemic in the first-mentioned diarrhœal Wards? It is now four weeks since Dr. STILES' zymotic records gave us the notes that led us to mention the cause for vigilance in the Sixth and Twelfth. Good water supply and sewerage may, with

universal cleansing, give immunity to the Districts yet unvisited by cholera in both cities.

The meteorological records of the past week are worthy of preservation. The excessive heat was mercifully tempered by unusual dryness, so that wherever there was unobstructed ventilation life was not endangered as it would have been if as humid as usual in hot weather. When the mercury mounted above 100° Fahrenheit, Tuesday afternoon, and there was a difference of 20° between the dry and the wet or evaporating bulb, the latter temperature was endurable. There were three nights when the self-registering thermometers did not mark below 80° Fahrenheit. The mean temperature of the week—83 5-7° Fahrenheit—was unprecedented, so far as I have records. The mean of the previous week was 82 1-7°.

That the continued high temperature aided the developments and fatality of the cholera infection in the localities where it had lodgment, is inferred from the records of the past three days. The following facts are shown by the certificates of death by cholera in the other cities since our weekly reports closed on Saturday: Total deaths from cholera in New-York since report, 11, distributed in six of the wards. Total in Brooklyn since report is given as follows this afternoon: Deaths in the Twelfth Ward, 11; in the Sections in this City during the six months beginning Jan. 1, and concluding June 30, 1866:

January	256	April	274
February	228	May	461
March	229	June	523
Total			1,971

Color.—Of the persons married, 3,858 were white, and 84 were colored.

Native Born.—Males, 505; females, 746.

Foreign Born.—Males, 1,437; females, 1,198.

Unknown.—The nativity of 29 males and 27 females was unrecorded.

Single before Marriage.—Males, 1,680; females, 1,699.

Widowed before Marriage.—Males, 278; females, 268.

Condition Unknown.—The previous condition of 4 of each sex was unrecorded.

Wards.—The following were the ages of the persons married:

Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.
Under 20 years	47	248	45 to 50	46	6
20 to 25	666	775	50 to 55	20	2
25 to 30	954	864	55 to 60	8	
30 to 35	397	128	60 to 65	1	
35 to 40	152	51	65 to 70	2	
40 to 45	66	31	Unknown	22	24

BIRTHS.

The following is a summary of the number of births in this City during the six months beginning Jan. 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1866:

Date.	Total	Males	Females	White	Black	Of color not stated.	Christened names reported.	Native Parents	Foreign Parents	Foreign Mother, native Father	Native Mother, foreign Father	Parents unknown.	Still-born.
January	478	254	224	476	2		285						
February	472	229	243	472			307						
March	545	260	285	540	5		362						
April	583	299	284	579	4		394						
May	927	466	453	914	5	8	572	162	565	61	64	79	2
June	916	521	394	912	2	2	542	146	566	62	59	80	
Total	3914	2029	1883	3894	18	2456							

DEATH RATES OF 1866 AND 1856 COMPARED.

The following comparative table gives the death rates for the months of April, May and June, 1866, in the several Wards, and that for the whole year of 1856, one of the years in which Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON, then City Inspector, claimed the mortality to be below the average of the previous seven years:

Ward.	1866.	1856.	Ward.	1866.	1856.
1. One in	76	21	12.* Pub. inst		
2. One in	69	33	13. One in	147	25
3. One in	134	44	14. One in	122	28
4. One in	127	30	15. One in	248	55
5.* City Hosp		16	16. One in	180	34
6. One in	103	23	17. One in	172	29
7. One in	159	27	18. One in	180	32
8. One in	133	29	19.* Hospital		
9. One in	157	42	20. One in	176	27
10. One in	139	31	21.* Hospital		
11. One in	188	34	22. One in	166	24

1866.—One in 129 4-5 of the whole population of 726,386.
1856.—One in 29 1-13 of the whole population of 629,500.

*No computation is made for the Wards having hospitals, as the deaths recorded as occurring in them are largely beyond the proportion due to the population.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

The Last Meeting of the Citizens' Committee—The Banks Contribute $16,300—Citizens Fund $101,749—Total Amount of Contributions in New-York and Brooklyn $138,577—Resolutions—Mr. Chittenden on Montreal.

The dwindling smallness of the contributions to the fund for the aid of the Portland sufferers has admonished the Citizens' General Committee, meeting at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, to partially prepare for bringing their labors to a close. It is the opinion entertained by some that New-York has done its whole duty in this matter, but this is a subject which may probably be measured with the efforts made elsewhere. Boston, which is a much smaller city, has at least equaled New-York in its contributions without comparing the two populations, or the wealth of the two cities. The cause of the smallness of the New-York fund was doubtless the result of a large number of persons being away from the City—persons who usually contribute largely and generously to such worthy objects.

MR. CHITTENDEN, at the meeting of the General Committee of Citizens, held in the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, took advantage of a misprint in a TIMES editorial, which appeared on the 14th inst., in which by the change of a 5 for a 1, the people of Montreal were represented as having contributed $50,000 in gold in one night. The amount should have been $10,000. As the article in question was published with a view to promote the movement on behalf of the Portland sufferers, the evident mistake might without injury to any person's feelings, have escaped captious criticism.

Hereafter contributions may be sent to the office of Mr. A. A. Low, No. 31 Burling-slip, the Committee having, for the present, ceased to hold its meetings at the Chamber of Commerce. The following is a list of

THE CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE LAST REPORT.

Subscriptions to the Portland Fund received by A. A. Low, Treasurer:

Washington Heights Presbyterian Church	$273	P. Burdick	10
L. U. Hoffman's Sons & Co.	50	P. Clement, Herdt & Co.	50
Newell Brothers	50	C.	25
Adam Iven	200	"A Centenarian"	5
Stanton-Street Baptist Church	68	Richardson, Boynton & Co.	25
Ezra White & Son	50	Charles N. Brown, Sag Harbor, L. I.	5
Cash	5	Breithaupt & Wilson	50
Several friends	5	Tolikamp & Kitching	100
F. S.	2	George P. Putnam	10
"For Portland Fund"	2	Lewis Chichester	10
Emil Colman	25	Tailleman, Dreyfous & Co.	25
W. C. Rhinelander	250		
Harlem First Baptist Church	50	Total	$1,362

REPORT OF THE BANK COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to solicit aid of the New-York City Banks for the Portland sufferers report, that although several of the larger banks declined to contribute, the Committee has collected the respectable sum of $16,800, from the following banks, and herewith pay the amount to A. A. Low, Treasurer:

Metropolitan National Bank	$2,000	First National Bank	$300
Mechanics' National Bank	1,000	Manufacturers' & Merchants' Bank	300
Manhattan Company	1,000	Chatham Nat. Bank	250
Bank of America	1,000	Tenth Nat. Bank	250
Phenix National Bank	1,000	Seventh Ward Bank	100
Corn Exchange Bank	500	People's Bank	200
National Bank of N'th America	500	Marine National B'k	200
National Park Bank	1,000	New-York County B'k	200
Fourth Nntional Bank	1,000	National Mechanics' Banking Association	200
Bank of Commonw'th	500	Pacific National Bank	200
Continental Nat. B'k	500	Merchants' Exchange National Bank	250
National Broadway Bk	500	National Citizens' B'k	200
Tradesmen's Nat. Bk.	500	American National Bk	250
Ninth National Bank	500	Atlantic Bank	100
Butchers' & Drovers' National Bank	400	Bull's Head Bank	100
Central National B'k	500	Market National B'k	200
Merchants' Nat. Bank	500	Irving National Bank	100
Total			$16,300

J. E. WILLIAMS,
M. M. N. FOGG,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
FRANK E. HOWE,
Committee.

CITIZENS' FUND.

Contributions for July 24	$1,362 21
Previously acknowledged	84,087 35
Received from banks	16,300 00
Total	$101,749 56

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$94,450	Thistle Society	150
Brooklyn	14,000	Open Board	$3,000
Mayor's Office	2,592	Gold Exchange	3,000
Saxton & Raymond's	5,000	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,705
Board of Brokers	3,000	Petroleum Board	1,000
Erie Basin Dry Dock		Produce Exchange	7,961
Workmen	191	Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$138,577

The following resolutions were offered and adopted;

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The publication in detail of contributions to the fund for the aid of the sufferers by the fire in Portland relieves the Treasurer of a special acknowledgment in each and every case, and the influence of a good example is thus exerted in swelling the amount of contributions; it is hereby

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be and hereby are tendered to the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York *Tribune*, New-York *Herald*, New-York *World*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Evening Post*, New-York *Express*, and the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, for the space in their respective columns so generously and so beneficially devoted to this great cause of charity.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

DAVID HANFORD, of No. 80 West Houston-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning, and made oath to the effect that MARVIN D. MARVILLE had stolen $125 worth of wearing apparel, which had been left in complainant's room; that said MARVILLE had climbed a partition, and thus gained an entrance into the room, and carried away said property; and that on gaining the street the accused called ANDREW J. WILSON to help him carry his plunder. At this moment the complainant came up, when MARVILLE ran away, but was subsequently arrested by Officer CRANE of the Eighth Precinct, who found the greater portion of the stolen property in his possession. Officer EAKINS, of the same Precinct, also found WILSON in possession of the remainder. On being arraigned before the Court, MARVILLE was held to answer the charge of grand larceny at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $2,500 bail. He is 22 years of age, a native of Jackson, Miss., and a "speculator." This last speculation proved a decided failure.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A BOY.

On Monday afternoon a little boy named WM. ARNOLD, residing at No. 49 Henry-street, was assaulted by JAMES CARROLL as he was passing through Prince-street. CARROLL, it is alleged, picked him up and inserted his teeth into one of the boy's thighs and shook him as a terrier would a rat. The boy screamed with terror and pain and Officer CROWN, of the Eighth Precinct, ran up and was about to arrest CARROLL, when JAMES CASEY, a notorious character in the Eighth Ward, interfered and attempted to rescue the prisoner. Officer HENRY CASEY, seeing this state of affairs, ran down to his brother officer's assistance and arrested his belligerent namesake, who was very saucy and abusive to him. When the prisoners were brought into Court, CARROLL was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions in default of $500 bail. CASEY, who is a well-known thief in the Eighth Ward, was held temporarily to allow Detective KELSO, who has a bench warrant for his arrest, to come on from Saratoga and claim his prisoner. The charge against CASEY is attempted forgery.

AN OLD SWINDLE.

Yesterday morning Detective BARKER of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested ANTHONY JACOBS, of No. 322 East Fifty-second street, a hump-backed but well-dressed young man. The charge against the prisoner was grand larceny in obtaining felonious possession of a piano valued at $350, the property of WM. A. HARDENBROOK, of No. 147 Tenth-street. It appears that JACOBS has for some time been in the habit of going to piano dealers and engaging instruments from them for short periods of time. As soon as he had gained possession of the piano he would immediately sell it at a low rate, but which would bring him a fair amount of money for his individual use. Detective BARKER has had the case in hand for some days, and has discovered three more pianos beside the one mentioned in Mr. HARDENBROOK'S affidavit. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $2,500 bail. As there are doubtless many others who have been victimised by this sharper, the officer making the arrest would be glad to see them at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house in Mercer-street.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley

ROBBING HER NEPHEW.

JEREMIAH DINAN, of No. 214 East Fourteenth-street, stated that on Monday his aunt, CATHARINE DINAN, was seen at a desk which contained $92 belonging to him and $17 belonging to MARY A. SCULLY, which money was afterward missed from the desk, the desk being broken open. On this evidence CATHARINE, who had been arrested by Officer MCGUIRE, of the Eleventh Precinct, was committed for examination by Justice SHANDLEY.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A POOR PURSE.

On Monday evening ADOLPH CROSBY, residing at No. 45 Elizabeth-street, went out for a walk, and drank heavily while doing so. He placed $45 of his money in one of his boots, and on returning home was met by ANTOINE MORBECK, who removed his boots, and, it is alleged, appropriated the money to his own use. MORBECK was arrested by Officer MCGUIRE, of the Sixth Precinct, and committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Effect of State Legislation Authorizing Corporate Towns and Cities to Assist in the Construction of Railways—The Minority View.

Evans Rogers, plaintiff in error vs. *The City of Burlington.*—The opinion of the Court in this case appeared in the TIMES of yesterday. The following is the opinion of Mr. Justice FIELD, dissenting, which is concurred in by the Chief Justice and Justices GRIER and MILLER:

I am compelled to dissent from the judgment of the Court in this case. I am unable to find any authority for the City of Burlington, either in her charter or in any other legislation of Iowa, to issue the bonds, to recover the interest upon which the present action is brought. Municipal corporations differ from private corporations only in the purpose of their creation. They are equally dependent for their existences, and the powers they can exercise, upon the legislative will. They are limited to the powers specially granted, and such other powers as are necessary to carry into effect those granted. They can exercise none other, and the plea of *ultra vires* may always be interposed as a defence to the enforcement of any contract or obligation not made or incurred within the limits prescribed. And the rule rests upon the most obvious reasons. The corporation consists of all the inhabitants within the corporate limits; they are the corporators. Thus, in the charter of Burlington, the first clause, after defining the limits of the city, declares that "the inhabitants thereof shall constitute a body corporate and politic." The officers of the corporation—the Mayor and Common Council—constituting its legislative body, are merely the public agents of the corporation, and are bound by all the restrictions which bind other agents acting for their principals. The charter is to them letter of authority, to which every one may look when called upon to consider the solidity of their acts. The corporation can only be bound when these agents keep strictly within their prescribed limits.

But this is not all. The power granted must be exercised substantially in the mode designated. The adoption of the mode in this extent is essential to the validity of any act done.

If the charter provide that a measure shall be authorized by ordinance of the Council, it cannot be authorized by resolution of that body; if it prescribe a sale at auction, a sale in any other manner is void; if it authorize the borrowing of money upon a vote of the citizens, the money cannot be borrowed in any other way. In all such cases the mode becomes the measure of the power. This is too obvious to require argument, and so are all the adjudications. Thus, in Head *vs.* The Providence Insurance Company, (2 Cranch, 169,) Mr. Justice Marshall, in speaking of bodies which have only a legal existence, says: "The act of incorporation is the enabling law. It gives them all the power they possess; it enables them to contract, and when it prescribes to them a mode of contracting, they must observe that mode, or the instrument no more creates a contract than if the body had never been incorporated." (McCracken *vs.* City of San Francisco, 16 Cal., 619; The Society for Loan and Trust Company *vs.* Carroll, 5 Bod., 659; The New-York Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Ely, 5 Conn., 658. But still more, the power granted must be exercised for the purpose designated; it is limited to the object to be accomplished, to the sphere of action prescribed by the charter. It be given for the construction of a city building, it cannot be exercised for the construction of a city railroad; if it be allowed for the establishment of a public library, it cannot be exerted for the opening of a public market; if it be conferred to enable the corporation to borrow money, it cannot be used to enable the Corporation to loan money, or to loan its credit.

These observations are legal truisms. They are elementary principles. They are recognized by all the authorities both of England and America. They are controverted in none, and they envelop the present case on all sides.

Here the authority conferred is to *borrow money*, yet no money was borrowed, but the bonds of the city were loaned. Borrowing money and lending credit are not convertible terms. The two things which they indicate are essentially distinct and different. The amount which can be said is, that the railroad company might have borrowed money on these bonds, and thus the transaction would amount to a borrowing of so much money by the city through the railroad company as its agent. The answer to this suggestion is, that there is no authority to be found for constituting the railroad company the fiscal agent of the city. Having the statute and the ordinance of the city of Burlington, under which authority to issue the bonds was assumed to exist, are both printed in full in the endorsements upon the bonds; and the ordinance is also referred to on their face. But if this were not so the case would not be changed, as the statute did not authorize the issue of the bonds. No formality of execution, and no extent of recitals could give validity to instruments thus issued. The public agents of the city could not cure the inherent defect in their action, arising from want of power, by any amount of representation that they had the requisite authority.

I am clear that the bonds are void, and that the judgment should be affirmed; and I am authorized to state that the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice GRIER, and Mr. Justice MILLER, concur with me in this opinion.

The Great Counterfeiting Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination into the case of Henry Holmes *alias* Hall, charged with conspiring with others to defraud the United States Government, by issuing counterfeits made by plates procured from the Treasury Department, was continued yesterday.

Minna Langton alias Morton was recalled and testified—When Edwin Langton returned to Washington, he said he had seen Hank, and he gave him a $100, and gave him more leads to take more impressions; he said he was going to try and get the faces of those of which he already had the backs; he said Hank said he would give him $1,000, and they would make their fortune; when he was going to New-York, it was, he said, to take the impressions already made, to Hank, and to get some money from him; he told me on his return to Washington, he had given the plates to him, and Hank seemed much pleased with them; he had enabled him to redeem the things he had pawned; after his return to Washington, he wrote a letter to Hank Holmes; I read the letter; I received from him at the Treasury Department $50 for Edward Langton; the latter asked him for $50; the express brought it to the Treasury Department, and a Mr. Charles Edmonds opened it and I took it; that is about all I remember.

Cross-examined—I went last night to Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City; I went alone; I saw Mr. Murray last night; I told the District-Attorney of this letter; the letter was written at our boarding-house in Washington, a week before Edwin's death; when the money came Edwin was dead; the answer of the Treasury Department opened the package and gave the money to me; the express package had not either Holmes' or Hall's name on it; I know the letter was mailed the day we wrote it; I went with Edwin Langton to mail; I have seen him mail several letters; I used that money, believing it came from Mr. Holmes; Mr. Langton told me about these plates in 1864; I can't tell the day or the month; I think he came away from there in November; I was in Washington about a month in the Winter of 1865; I came on with Edwin Langton's body as one of the mourners; I acted as his widow; I don't remember the time of day when this conversation was; I was in my room while I was sitting up; it was his room too; Edwin Langton commenced the conversation; he first spoke of getting his things out of pawn; he said "Hank," or "Hank Holmes," I don't remember which, had got all his things out of pawn; I never heard him call him Hall; I think I said "that was kind of him;" he then said Hank wanted him to get the faces of those plates; he would make his fortune, and Hank said he would give him $1,000 when he got those faces; I never knew of his getting $1,000. A great deal was said to me about his going to New-York, which I can't remember; I have received money from a Mr. Tapley; I went to the Irving House; I was never at the Everett House; I never stayed at the Irving House; I stayed at the Leggett House; Mr. Tapley was there also; we did not stay together.

The further examination was adjourned till to-day.

The Crane Divorce Suit.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The following are the facts in this case, as we learn them from the counsel, Mr. A. J. Requier, for the defendant. The husband commenced the action for divorce on the ground of adultery. Application was made on Monday to the Court for the appointment of a guardian for the wife on the ground that she is at present an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum at Jackson, Miss. Rev. Mr. Harris, a brother of the unfortunate lady, made the application. From his affidavit it appears the defendant has a good defence to the suit brought by her husband. It is alleged that her present condition has been produced by the shocking outrages and inhuman barbarities committed upon her by her husband. The Court granted the relief asked for.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 24.

By Justice McCunn.

John Diamond *vs.* Robert Gribben; motion to reduce bail granted. In the matter of Ann Ambrose; prisoner discharged. James Irvine *vs.* F. J. Jones; order granted. John W. Mallield *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, &c.; motion for an allowance granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 24.

By Justice Clerke.

C. C. Wright *vs.* Edward Benoit; the defendant to be fined $200 to indemnify plaintiff for the amount of his judgment, and to satisfy its costs and expenses; defendant is to be committed until the payment of said amount. Nathaniel Bloomet, et al., *vs.* Thos. Kirkpatrick; motion for attachment denied, with $10 costs. Benj. Morks, et al., *vs.* Benj. G. Sydam; motion granted, with $10 costs. Hannah Tobias *vs.* Ann E. Cohn, et al.; motion dismissed without costs, on the ground of laches on the part of the plaintiff. In the matter of the application of the First National Bank, of Meadville, &c.; motion granted; Wm. Brough to be appointed sole trustee; security to be fixed by the Judge who shall settle the order.

By Justice Barnard.

Joseph Eneas *vs.* James H. Wagnon; the papers show, I think, that plaintiff is a resident; stay set aside. Albert Crone *vs.* Julia Ann Crone; motion for appointment of guardian granted. Sarah C. Edwards *vs.* Chas. J. Pardee; motion denied. Preston Ware et al. *vs.* Lewis S. Whitehouse; motion denied. Cocheco Mining Company *vs.* L. W. Gilbert; motion granted on payment of costs. Hiwasse Mining Company *vs.* The Same; same decision. Preston Ware et al. *vs.* L. L. Whitehouse; motion denied.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Held by Justice BARNARD.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 80½, 77, 78, 100, 112, 138, 146, 160, 167, 172. The call commences at No. 1-3.

The Common Pleas Chambers and Special Term is adjourned to Thursday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M.

The Common Pleas Chambers and Special Term is held during this month by Judge BRADY.

The Superior Court—Special Term, by Justice MCCUNN, who sits from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HEAVY FINE FOR VIOLATING THE HEALTH LAW.

Wm. Brown, James McDermott and Lawrence D. Robinson were charged by Sergeant John Fitzgerald, of the Harbor Police, with violating the health laws, in having communication with the steamship *Iowa*, when she lay in the bay. The defendants were all hard-working men. One came from thirty miles in New-Jersey, expecting to meet a sister in the *Iowa*; another came from Long Island; the other lived in the City. All three met in the City and hired a boat, for which they paid $2, and went out in the stream and rowed to the *Iowa*. They spoke to the passengers on board, and the one asked if his wife was there; the other if his sister was there, and while so talking the police came up and ordered them off. They did not go; they did not know that they were infringing any law; they refused to leave until they found whether or not their relations were aboard. Of course they were arrested. One of the prisoners said the officer gave them no chance to explain matters. He went there merely to see his sister that he had not seen in fifteen years. Robinson, said he believed his brother was on board and he went to see if he was there. He did not like to leave the City after seeing the announcement of the arrival of the ship in which he supposed his brother was. When the Sergeant came up he told him he did not want to go aboard, he only wanted to know if his brother was aboard. The defendants were found guilty and fined $100 each.

Edward Jones, James Welsh and John Dunn were charged by Officer John Fitzgerald with the same offence. The defendants were not purchasing nor selling anything, nor even were they boatmen. They hired a boat and went out to the *Iowa* to see if their friends were on board. They were found guilty and fined $100 each.

John Devine and Patrick Courtney were charged by the same officer with the same offence, and were in like manner fined $100 each. They were hard-working mechanics who went out to the *Iowa* to see if their friends were all safe.

John McGocken fared more luckily. He was charged by Officer Peter H. Schoonack with sailing a boat without a license. The officer had a defective memory. He could not tell when he made the arrest. He did not know that the boat was numbered, and the affidavit set forth that it had no number. The officer being unable to swear to what he had sworn to in the Police Court, the defendant was acquitted.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Joseph Johnson was charged with assaulting Officer David C. Davis. The officer said the defendant had been acting in a disorderly manner, abusing a grocery-man. The grocer asked him to take the prisoner in charge, but after he did so he said he did not want to appear against him; all he wanted was for him to keep away from the place. The defendant, when he found there was no accuser, refused to budge. The officer insisted on Johnson moving, but instead of doing so he turned and hit the officer a blow said Mr. Davis. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for two months. The prisoner said both before and after the trial that he was not ready, but the Court probably did not hear him.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

William Gilberger, pleaded not guilty to assaulting Officer George Brown, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Coming down the Second-avenue, the officer said, a brother officer told him to look out for some wild urchins. Being in citizen's dress, he caught a boy after he had chased him into his house, and when taking him out, the cries of the boy brought the father (the defendant) down, who undertook to summarily eject the officer from the house. He thought the officer was the aggressor, being apparently a citizen. The prisoner was found guilty and fined $10.

CHARGED WITH BEING A PICKPOCKET.

John Russell, a very intelligent-looking young man, was complained of by Mrs. Maria Bininger for having assaulted her with intent to steal as a pickpocket. The defendant might be a professional pickpocket, but there was nothing in court to show him as such, and there was nobody to testify against his character. Complainant said that she was on the Fulton Ferry boat a week ago last Tuesday. When on the boat, she found prisoner's hand in her pocket, and she said: "Why is your hand in my pocket?" He said nothing and walked away.

Prisoner—Permit me to speak, your Honor. I was coming home from an excursion with two or three young men. I had been drinking some, but I could take care of myself. I know that I was alongside of the lady, but there was a crowd and as like as not I touched her in pushing to get past her, and whatever I did was accidental. I can assure you I am no pickpocket. As soon as she charged me with attempting to pick her pocket, I apologized.

The lady, however, said that when she asked him what he was doing at her pocket, he never spoke. He was found guilty, fined $50, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

SHOPLIFTER.

Sarah Brown, a newly-married girl, was charged with lifting a piece of cassimere from the store of Amelia Bass, No. 105 Avenue D. Husband and wife went into the store. He priced the goods, and after he thought his wife had concealed the property he said he guessed he would go. He went, but before she got out of the store she was arrested with the property in her possession. Guilty. Penitentiary four months and fined $50.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 24, 1866.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109½	100 West. U. Tel	53¾
15,000 do...2d call	109⅝	200 M. S. & N. I. R	68⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74...C	99½	200 do	68⅜
1,500 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C '65	106⅞	100 Mariposa Min	10⅝
50.0 0 do	107	100 Mariposa Pr	22½
27,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C '65	104⅜	200 Wyom. Val. Co	40
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98¾	100 At. Mail S. Co	114
500 T. Notes, 7.3-10s		23 N.Y. & N. H	111
First Ser. Sm'll	103	200 Reading R	109¼
500 do	103⅛	300 do	109⅜
8,000 do...2d Ser.	103⅜	200 N. Y. Cen	103¾
500 do	103⅛	25 do	103⅝
11,500 do...3d Ser.	103⅛	50 do...2d call	104
1,500 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	97½	500 Erie R	63¼
25,000 Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	93½	300 Erie R. P	76⅜
1,000 Ill. War Loan	97	100 do...3d call	77
4,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	80	50 Stonington R	110
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	81	100 Mich. S. & N. I	81½
6,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-C	71	200 do	81¾
1,000 O. & Miss. 1st	90	100 do	81½
2,000 Erie 2d M. '79	101	100 do...b3	81¾
2,000 Hud. Riv. Reb. '67	98⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R	117⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	92	500 Chic. & N. W	53⅜
5,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	102	300 do...3d call	53¾
1,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	109	250 Chic. & N. W. Pref	65⅜
800 Phenix Bank	100	50 do	65¾
10 Bk. of Comm'th	103½	200 Chic. & R. I. R	96⅛
5 do	102	150 Del., L. & W. R	150
50 Imp. & Trad. B'k	110	200 P., F. W. & C	98½
250 Con. N. Bank	111	100 Chicago & Alt. R.	103
10 Fourth National	104	50 New-Jersey C	118
100 Boston W. P	33		

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$30,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C '65	104⅜	100 Quicksilv. Min	47⅞
50,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	98¼	100 New-York Cen	103⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	79½	25 Erie R	64⅞
10,000 N. Car. New Bs	62	1200 do	64½
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	97¼	100 Reading R	109⅛
200 West. U. Tel	54	100 do...b10	81½
100 Mar. Min. Pr	23	200 Ill. Cen. R	118¼
100 Bos. Water P	32½	300 Chi. & N. W	53¾
100 do...b30	34	200 Chic. & R. I	97
200 do	34	200 P., F. W. & C	98½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109	200 West. U. Tel	54¼
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74...C	99¾	300 do	54⅜
5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C '65	104⅜	300 do	54⅝
60,000 do	104⅝	20 N. Y. Cen	103¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr	44	50 do	104
100 Boston W. P	34⅛	200 do	104⅝
2,0 Quick. Min. Co	48	250 Clev. & Pitts	83⅞
100 do	48¼	100 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st-d	98½
100 Mar. Min. Co	11¾	200 Chi. & Alt. R	102¾
400 Erie R	65	100 Mar. Pref	28¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	150⅜	1400 Reading R...3-d	109⅛
200 Canton Co	53⅞	200 do...b10	109⅜
100 do...s3	53½	400 do...s3	109⅝
100 do...b30	53⅞	100 do...b3	109⅜
100 do	54⅛	580 Cleve. & Pitts	83⅝
300 Cumb. Coal	46	100 do...s10	84
200 do...b10	46½	400 do...s3	83⅝
100 Central Coal	43	100 Mar. & C. 1st P	44
100 do...b5	43¾	100 Chic. & R. I	96¾
630 N. Y. Central	103	200 do...b3	96⅛
100 Mich. S. & N. I	81½	100 do...b30	96⅜
100 do...b15	81¾	300 do	96⅝
200 do...s3	81¾	200 Chi. & N. W	53
500 Erie R	63⅜	600 do	53¼
300 do...s3	63¾	400 do	53⅜
100 do...b3	63⅜	200 do	53½
1400 do	63⅝	200 do...s3	53⅜
200 do	63⅞	200 do...s3	53⅜
100 do...c	63¾	200 do	53½
500 do...b3	63¾	500 Chic. & N. W. P	63

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mariposa Pref	23½	200 M. S. & N. I. R...b3	81¾
100 do...s10	23½	100 do...s10	81¾
52 West. U. Tel	53	100 do...b30	81¾
100 N. Y. Central	104	200 do...s3	81¾
2100 Erie Railroad	64⅜	100 do...b30	81¾
1600 do	64⅜	300 do...s3	81¾
300 do...b10	65	400 do	81¾
850 do	64⅝	1000 Clev. & Pitts...s30	84
2000 do	65	200 do...b3	84⅛
640 do...s5	65	800 Chic. & N. W	54
800 do	65¼	100 do...s15	53⅞
2000 do	65¼	100 do...b3	54
100 do...b15	65¼	100 do...b10	54
800 do...s3	65¼	200 do...s3	54
500 do	65¾	200 Chic. & N. W. P	63¼
700 Cataract...s3	65¾	100 do...b60	63¾
500 Reading ex-div	109⅜	200 do...b3	63⅝
200 do...b30	109⅜	100 do...s30	63⅝
1900 do	109½	100 do...s3	63⅝
200 do...s15	109⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	98½
300 do	109⅜	200 do...s3	98¾
400 do...c	109⅞	200 do...s15	98¾
100 Mar. & C. 1st P...60	43	100 do...b3	98¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Boston W. P	34⅛	200 M. S. & N. I...b3	81¾
200 Cum. Coal	45½	100 do...s10	81¾
100 do...s10	45½	100 do...s3	81¾
100 Mariposa Pr	23¾	400 Chic. & R. I	97½
300 West. U. Tel	55	100 do...s30	97½
100 do...b10	55⅛	200 do...b3	97¾
100 do...s3	55⅛	200 do	97¾
100 do...b3	55⅛	600 Cleve. & Pitts	84
200 Erie Railroad	64⅜	300 Chic. & N. W	54
100 New-York Cen	104	100 do...b10	54½
200 do...s5	104⅛	200 do...b3	54½
100 do...s30	104⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. P	63½
400 Reading R...x-d	109⅛	200 do	63¾
200 do...s10	109⅜	200 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d...b3	98⅝

TUESDAY, July 24—P. M.

The

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

BLEECKER-STREET CIRCUS.
Between Perry and Charles sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, recently recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, was reported. The joint resolution in relation to bounties to colored soldiers was taken up, amended, and passed, and now goes to the House for concurrence. Mr. WILSON called up the Army Bill recently passed, and moved to amend by substituting for it the bill lately passed by the Senate. He did this, he said, to get the subject before a Conference Committee. As amended the bill was passed and goes to the House. A bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of the Stockton and Coporapolis Railroad in California was granted. Mr. SHERMAN called up the Tariff Bill lately passed by the House. It was amended in the following manner: By striking out from the first section the clause "and no tare for the box in which cigars, cheroots or cigarettes are packed shall be allowed in ascertaining the weight;" by striking out the ninth section, which adds the cost of transportation in determining the duteable value of articles; striking out the thirteenth section, which establishes a Bureau of Statistics; and by inserting a new section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the collection of the direct tax until January 1, 1865. Mr. MORRILL moved to strike out the section repealing the Fishing Bounties Act, but the motion was lost. The Civil Appropriation Bill was next considered, and on amendment was adopted, increasing the salaries of members from $3,000 to $5,000. The amendment appropriating one and a half millions for repairing the levees on the Mississippi was adopted. The bill for the equalization of bounties was defeated.

In the House, the bill to provide for the weighing of exports was passed. It provides that on all weighable articles hereafter exported, on which drawbacks are allowed, and on all weighable goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses for export, there shall be levied three cents per hundred pounds. It abolishes the office of Measurer at New-York—the duties to be performed by the Weigher. Weighers at New-York are to receive $2,500 a year. The Senate bill to amend the act relating to officers employed in the District of New-York, passed with an amendment providing that all aids to the revenue, or others performing the duties of inspector, shall be paid the same *per diem* compensation as Inspectors of Customs. The Senate joint resolution manifesting the sense of Congress toward the officers and seamen engaged in the rescue of the passengers, officers and crew of the steamship *San Francisco*, was passed, with amendments appropriating $7,500 to each of the Captains of the vessels *Three Bells*, of Glasgow; the *Killey*, of Boston, and the ship *Antarctic*; $500 to each of the mates, and $100 to each man and boy. The House resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Bill, the question being on the amendment to strike out the paragraph appropriating $12,000 to pay Mr. ROYSTON for certain buildings owned by him in Memphis, Tenn., used by the United States troops. Mr. MORRILL said that if the principle involved were acted on, it would cost the Government hundreds of millions of dollars, and the present system of taxation would be entirely insufficient. The amendment was agreed to by 66 to 29. After the adoption of other amendments the bill was passed. A message was received from the President on the joint resolution admitting Tennessee. The credentials of the members from that State were referred to the Committee on Elections which soon made a favorable report, and the three members were sworn in. The awards to the captors of the assassins of President LINCOLN and JEFFERSON DAVIS were announced. The National Currency Bill was next considered. At the evening session the Senate Army Bill came up and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It is expected that a Committee of Conference will be appointed. The Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill were now concurred in.

GENERAL NEWS.

Intelligence from Mexico is received that MAXIMILIAN has signed a treaty with the French Minister with the following provisions: "Seven thousand French troops will remain in Mexico for five years. France will furnish beside $500,000 every month for five years, to meet the civil expenses. MAXIMILIAN is to give as security the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico. MAXIMILIAN'S revenues are to be collected by French officers."

The testimony before the House Committee on the condition of Utah discloses the fact that the laws of the United States are openly and defiantly violated throughout the territory, and that an armed force is necessary to preserve the peace and give security to the laws and property of citizens of the United States residing there. A copy of a special order issued in 1853 by BRIGHAM YOUNG was submitted to the Committee, for the murder of eighty innocent men, discharged teamsters of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, then at Fort Bridger, Utah, *en route* for California. Fortunately the officer designated to execute the order was a humane person and did not execute it.

The first annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is to be held at Cincinnati Oct. 14. The object of the meeting is to perfect the organization of the Society, which is intended to perpetuate the history of the army, and to "keep alive that kindly, cordial and social feeling which was one of its characteristics during the war, and which gave it such harmony as contributed in no small degree to its glorious achievements in the country's cause." The call is signed by Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS.

The Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, the last from that State in the service, was formally welcomed home in Boston on Monday. After the dinner in Faneuil Hall, speeches were made by Major-Gen. BUTLER, Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER, Cols. WHITTIER and JONAS H. FRENCH, and Gen. JOHN MCNEIL, of Missouri. The State colors were returned to the authorities, and the regimental flag was presented by Col. FRENCH to Gen. BUTLER, in behalf of the regiment.

A circular from the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that hereafter no free passes will be issued which can in any way be deemed in violation of the resolutions of the Railway Conventions held in New-York May 22 and June 28; nor will local passes be given, except for purely charitable purposes, unless the interests of the Company should demand their issue.

Congress, by a recently enacted law, appropriated $60,000 for the purchase of cereal, vegetable and flower seeds. Also, $14,000 for the propagation and distribution of the plants, cuttings and shrubs, which are to be restricted to such as are adapted to general cultivation, and to promote the general interests of horticulture and agriculture.

A burglar, while operating in the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, on Monday night, was caught and locked up. He had entered several rooms by means of false keys before he was detected.

The Senate has just confirmed sixty-seven brevet nominations for Major-General, seventy-five brevet Brigadier-Generals, and 200 brevet Colonels for distinguished or meritorious military services.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that an amount lost in consequence of becoming security for another, or by indorsement of the paper of another, is not deductable from income.

The bill lately passed by Congress reorganizing the Supreme Court of the United States, provides that no vacancy in the office of Associate-Justice shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate-Justices shall be reduced to six; and thereafter the Court shall consist of a Chief-Justice and six Associate Justices.

The Saratoga races opened yesterday, the bad weather of Monday having prevented their opening on that day. The Travers' Stake for three-year olds, one and three-quarter miles, was won by Mr. ALEXANDER'S colt *Morrill*—time, 3:29. The second race of two-mile heats was won easily by Mr. BUFORD'S *Onward*—time, 3:48¼, 3:49¾.

The New-Haven Grays are busy preparing for their fiftieth anniversary on the 16th of September. The Grays were the first company in the State to enlist for the war, and raised and sent subsequently five other companies. Gen. TERRY was one of their members.

JOSEPH SMITH, the son of the founder of the Mormon Church, says that the Book of Mormon explicitly condemns and forbids polygamy, which was not held as an article of faith until BRIGHAM YOUNG became the head of that part of the Church which went West with him.

The President has authorized the issue of a pardon to A. E. MAXWELL, a rebel Senator, in compliance with the earnest request of Vice-President FOSTER, Senators WILSON, NESMITH and MORGAN, Gov. MARVIN and JOHN W. FORNEY.

The funeral of JAMES S. THORN, late of the Troy *Times*, and a member of the last Legislature of this State, took place at Troy yesterday. The attendance was very large, and among the mourners were Gen. WOOL, Judge GOULD and Mayor FLAGG.

It is said that the display of a rebel brigade flag at a funeral in New-Orleans was the cause of Gen. SHERIDAN'S order dissolving existing organizations and prohibiting the erection of monuments to rebel soldiers.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of NOONE *vs.* JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and others, Commissioners, was up again yesterday in the Superior Court, Special Term, before Justice McCUNN. The motion was for a permanent injunction against the Excise Commissioners. The Court said that unless there were some new points in the case he was not disposed to listen to argument. Until the decision of Judge CARDOZO should be reversed he should take the law as enunciated by him to be the law of this District, and from the thorough examination that he, Judge McCUNN, had made of the Act of April last, he was satisfied that the view taken in the cases of HOLT and FALK was the correct one. This, the Court said, was the first public proclamation he had made of his construction of the recent Excise Law. Counsel for the defendants contended there were some principles involved in this case which were not even discussed in the Common Pleas cases. It was finally determined to postpone the argument until the 2d of August.

Mrs. SARAH FRIEBEL, who was stabbed on the 17th inst. by her husband, at No. 183 Varick-street, died on Monday at Bellevue Hospital of the wounds so received. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, when the jury rendered a verdict holding AUGUST FRIEBEL responsible. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The official and unofficial cholera reports, yesterday, showed ten cases in this City and three in Brooklyn. Six patients were in the hospital which the Health Commissioners have opened in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn. Three cases were reported at Hunter's Point. On Governor's and Hart's Islands the disease was visibly abating.

A decree of divorce has been granted by the Supreme Court in the case of WM. E. GOURDGE *vs.* ELIZA GOURDGE. The custody of the children was awarded to the plaintiff.

The argument in the case of the Germania Club of Brooklyn against the Excise Commissioners has been postponed until Wednesday, the 1st of August, proximo.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday designated the *Citizen* as one of the official papers to publish the proceedings of the Board.

The fund for the relief of the Portland sufferers, yesterday, amounted to $138,577.

The Gold Market was tame under the Foreign news yesterday at 150⅛@150 ₩ cent. The Government Securities were quiet, the Railroad speculation rather upward again after the decline of Monday.

There was rather more activity in general business yesterday. Flour and Oats were lower, Cotton heavy, Groceries less buoyant, Corn advanced slightly, and Pork closed in favor of sellers. The Freight engagements consisted chiefly of Corn for Liverpool.

But little business was done at the cattle yards yesterday, as nearly all the stock was disposed of on Monday. No fresh bullocks arrived yesterday, as was anticipated. The price of beef still continues firm at the figures quoted Tuesday. The best bullocks sold for 18c. ₩ lb., estimated net weight. Had many of them been weighed that were sold at these figures, good judges of the live weight of cattle thought the price paid for them would have been 19c. ₩ lb., instead of 18c. A finer lot of cattle has not been seen in the yards in eight months than the supply for the week. The number received is 5,180. The poorest at some of the yards sold for 12c. ₩ lb. The general selling price was about 15c.@16½c. ₩ lb. Cows are doing a trifle better than usual. The number for the week is 108. The prices ranged from $50@$110. Good milkers are in better demand than they have been for several months. The demand for veals is also improving, although prices are not really any higher than they were last week. The arrivals for the week number 1,719. They have been sold usually for about 7c.@11½c. ₩ lb., live weight. A limited number of "bobs" were sold for what they would bring. The price of "bobs" usually depends on the size and age. In some instances a "bob" will not sell for more than $2. Sheep and lambs are in better demand than they have been for a few previous weeks, and sales were quicker yesterday at advanced prices. The number received during the week was 16,534, and but few were unsold yesterday. The best brought 8c. ₩ lb. The general selling prices were from 5c.@7c. for sheep and 9c.@12c. ₩ lb. for lambs, live weight. Hogs are still in good demand. The arrivals for the week number 8,235. They were selling yesterday for 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb., live weight, with sales moderately quick for the best corn-fed Western hogs.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN PRUSSIA.—It was well known that shortly after the dissolution of the Prussian Chambers a few weeks ago, and when it became certain that war must come in Central Europe, the Prussian Government ordered new elections to be held. These elections, as we now learn from a letter dated at Berlin, the 6th of July, have taken place, and resulted, as the *Vossiche Zeitung* says, that "the new House of Deputies will undoubtedly present a different composition of parties than it has done for a number of years past." Considering the moderate liberal tendencies of the *Vossiche*, this is a very mild concession of the fact, that BISMARCK has triumphed at the elections in Prussia, as he has in Germany and Austria through his diplomacy and strategy. The organ of BISMARCK, the *Provincial Correspondenz*, already swims in the swelling tide of exultation over this result, and speaks of the "highly gratifying change in public opinion." But liberal papers, whose friends and partisans have lost their seats, hint cautiously at certain illegal and improper means through which the BISMARCK candidates succeeded. Speak out plainly they dare not, for the prosecution in the criminal Courts of Berlin of a member of the House for words spoken in debate, and that of the *Volks Zeitung* for a humorous description of the baptism of the infant son of the Crown Prince, is too fresh in their minds for them to risk a free discussion of the causes of their defeat. As it is, it appears that the Government, that is, BISMARCK, will command from 150 to 160 votes in the new House of Deputies. The party of progress and the "left centre"—the moderate liberals—united, have remained in the minority. The Poles have about twenty, the Catholic fraction about fifteen Representatives, while the party called the "Old Liberals" number from nine to ten. These latter combined, if combination between them be possible, will, as appears with our present advices, have the balance of power, and may decide the action of the House either in favor of BISMARCK or against him. It may be that the Catholics in the House may lean toward opposing the war against Austria and the alliance with Italy; it may be that the Poles will join BISMARCK. Since Russia slowly appears to gravitate toward an active support of Austria and consequently toward active hostilities against Prussia. We are too far away and events run too fast now-a-days in Europe, for us safely to base any prediction upon the information we now possess. But so much seems certain, that BISMARCK, with the compulsory absence of a large majority of the voters in the army, has gained a great victory at home and may have a respectable working majority of the House on his side.

England and America—The New Tory Ministry.

The three leading members of the new Tory Ministry of England, the Premier, Earl DERBY; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. DISRAELI, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord STANLEY, have delivered speeches setting forth their views of public affairs, and giving some idea of the policy which the new Government intends to pursue. The Ministerial statement of Earl DERBY made in the House of Lords on the 9th inst., evidently gave the keynote to his two colleagues, who spoke, one of them two days, and one of them four days subsequently, to their respective constituents.

In Continental politics the policy of the new Ministry is identical with that of the Ministry which has just retired—neutrality and peace. There is no ground for England embroiling herself in the quarrels of the Continental Powers. She prefers to act the part of a peace-maker and reconciler, offering advice wherever it is likely to be of avail, and refraining in all cases from officious interference and menace. The present war is a war in the objects of which the honor of England is not affected, and in which her interests are not involved; and the government will, therefore, studiously endeavor to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality between all the contending parties, only ready at any time to offer its good offices, if there appear the slightest hope of their proving effective. There seems to be no idea that this pacific policy is at all derogatory to the influence of England as a great European Power; but it is rather assumed that she has achieved a position in the world in which she can stand independently, and keep altogether away from the turmoils which perpetually afflict her neighbors. There had been some fears expressed that Tory policy would be of an altogether different kind from this; but these fears must now be entirely allayed. The fact is that the people of England, as a whole, are now the most peace-loving people of Europe, opposed to any war that can possibly be avoided; and whatever be the party that attains power, it can have no hope of retaining it unless it heeds that voice.

Next in importance to the relations of England with the great Continental Powers, are her relations with the Government of the United States. And the utterances of the new Ministers give us abundant proof that they fully appreciate the position this country has achieved among the leading nations of the world, and fully apprehend the importance, not only of retaining the pacific relations which have heretofore existed, but of establishing, if possible, closer and more amicable relations. Earl DERBY referred to the course his predecessors had pursued toward this country during our late war, and also—though not in contrast, as he might have done—to the recent course of this country toward the British Government, in the way of enforcing the neutrality laws; he expressed his earnest trust that any feeling of irritation existing among us against England might pass away; and no less earnestly hoped that nothing might interrupt the harmonious relations of two countries, between whom, said he, "exist so many ties which ought to bind them together in indissoluble union." We would not be captious at all toward the Tory leader; but we must say we should have liked to hear language of this kind from him in Parliament three or four years ago. It would have sounded so much more genuine and earnest *then* than it can possibly do now, or at any future time. What we asked of England during our war was so little—what we required of her Government was so easy for it to perform, that it seems strange, with such principles and feelings as he now professes in his country's name, he never raised his powerful voice in our behalf, or took the trouble to demand justice for us, on account of the "many ties which exist and ought to bind," &c., &c., &c.

Mr. DISRAELI'S language was very vigorous in giving expression to his delight at the cordial relations existing between the two countries. He was immensely gratified at witnessing the "real efficiency and power of our form of government," was delighted with the way in which we fulfilled our international duties, was charmed with the "good understanding," the "good feeling," the "deep feeling," and the "cordial spirit;" and, of course, in announcing that these excellent things were all "consolidated," the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not but be proud and pleased.

Lord STANLEY, with whom, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, our Government will come most directly in contact, used language even more pointed and emphatic than that of his father, the Premier, in speaking of the necessity for England enlarging her amicable relations with the United States. He spoke of France and America as the two Powers which by their greatness and position, affect England more peculiarly than all the rest; and showed that by our extent and population, by our energy and intelligence, by our military and naval strength, we were ranked among the foremost Powers in the world. He declared that he regarded a proper and friendly understanding with this country as "almost the *first requisite of English diplomacy*."

These expressions and this policy of the new Ministers of Her Majesty upon their accession to office, are significant of the fears of England as well as her hopes. They see in this Republic not only a great Power of the present day, but the great Power of the future—a Power toward which it will not do to follow such a course as has been followed in the past, but toward which "distinguished consideration" is the better part of valor. The Tory gentlemen who are now at the head of the Government of England, or whatever party or men may have the management of her affairs, may regard the future fortunes of their country, so far as we are concerned, as being in their own hands. They have but to deal with us justly, and they are perfectly safe from any aggression or interference.

Who Should be Admitted to the Philadelphia Convention?

Our "Copperhead" cotemporaries of this City object to the discussion of the principle which shall be recognized in the admission of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. And they find it convenient to misrepresent the course of the TIMES upon the subject, and to impute opinions for which no authority can be traced in these columns. The *Daily News* alleges that we are "trying to apply tests of admission which are not mentioned in the call;" and the *World* attributes to us a desire "to impose a more wholesale rule of exclusion" than Congress has applied to the Southern States.

Now the discussion which has more particularly irritated our cotemporaries, originated in the South, where there is an earnest desire to profit by the gathering. Correspondence from Georgia has shown that in that State an apprehension of some rigid test has interfered seriously with the election of delegates; and moderate men are anxious to understand how their action may be most advantageously regulated. There a feeling prevails in favor of making the possession of the President's pardon a qualification for delegates who have been rebels. And in noticing the suggestion we added another which had been mentioned in dispatches from Washington—that any delegate from the South shall be admitted who may not have borne arms against the National Government. In the same connection we deprecated the idea of enforcing the test oath which Congress applies to its members; maintaining that since nearly the entire Southern people, directly or indirectly, voluntarily or involuntarily, participated in the rebellion, a liberal standard of admission should be adopted. Some standard of course there will be, notwithstanding the absurd dictum of the *World*, that delegates "avowing their accordance with the objects of the call," and being "*duly elected to represent anybody*," will be entitled to, and will obtain, admittance. But toward the South we have urged the adoption of the widest possible latitude, compatible with the purposes and principles of the address under which its citizens are invited to send delegates.

It is quite evident, however, that all this pother of the *News* and the *World* about the admission of Southern delegates is downright hypocrisy. Our cotemporaries have a totally different cause of battle, and are simply fighting their own case over Southern shoulders. The whole tenor of their articles proves that, under the pretence of applying a liberal rule to the South, they are in reality contending for a rule under which their dear friends, the "Copperheads," may gain entrance. It would indeed be convenient for these gentlemen if "delegates duly elected to represent anybody" might, by mere pretence of sustaining the Administration, become members of the Convention. The Vallandighams and Fernando Woods of the North might thus lead in a regiment of "Copperheads," and Mr. MARBLE might have another chance of offering the budget of "Copperhead" resolutions which the Haskins Committee so cruelly rejected.

The Convention "is a No-party Convention," says the *World*, "and cannot therefore make any party tests the standard of admission. The promoters of the Convention have not hinted at party tests; the alliance established at Washington renders such tests impossible; and in all that the TIMES has uttered it has advocated the bringing together of Union men of all parties. The only journal we know of that has attempted to invest the Convention with a party character is the *World*, which opposed the call until the Democratic Senators and Representatives indorsed it, and then insisted upon having a Democratic gathering, with Union Republicans in the back seats.

It would be neither seemly nor politic in this or any other journal to arrogate an authority in regard to tests of qualification which only the organizers of the Convention will have authority to enforce. So we said in the article to which our "Copperhead" neighbors take exception. Equally obvious is it, however, that a test of some kind must be established to hold in check those who pretend to no qualification beyond that of having been "duly elected to represent anybody." And unless the spirit and purpose of the call are to be contravened, and the movement is to be prostituted to the uses of the "Copperheads," claiming to be *now* supporters of the Union, the test in its application to the North must suffice to exclude all who during the war were enemies to the Union. There is not a "Copperhead" in the land who does not at this moment shout for "maintaining unbroken the Union of the States," which he endeavored to destroy. To designate these men Union men, because after the Union had been reëstablished they declared themselves its supporters, would be an outrage upon language. Their proper place is with the disunion Radicals; the true Union men of the North—the War Democrats and Republicans who rallied round the flag and carried it to victory—being strong enough, united, to dispense with both.

The *World* consoles itself with the thought that where Southerners can enter, "Copperheads" cannot be shut out:

> "Those who thought peace should be tried as a means of restoring the Union, are not for that reason unfit to sit on the same benches with those who fought against the Union till fighting was hopeless, if present loyalty, present desire for the restoration of the Union, be made the sole test of admission to the Convention, as it is made the sole test by those who call it."

The conclusion is not warranted, because the two cases are essentially different. The Southern people, as a whole, were "rebels," a large proportion of them, we believe, merely as a result of residence in the South. The "Copperheads," on the other hand, were opposed to the policy and authority of their own States, as well as to the policy and authority of the General Government. While, then, multitudes of Southerners were "rebels" contrary to their will, the "Copperheads" to a man aided the rebellion from a causeless love of it. Hence the position of the two classes should be judged by distinct rules. Southern people avowing themselves Unionists now ought not to be excluded, provided they did not voluntarily bear arms against the Union, or provided their cases are shown to be exceptional by possession of the Executive pardon. But it is not easy to see by what process of hair-splitting any saving clause can be invented in justification of "Copperheads." The Convention which shall admit them will not be a genuine Union Convention.

On the hypothesis of the *World* or the *News*, Mr. GREELEY might join arms with Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, his coadjutor of last December, for both "thought peace should be tried as a means of restoring the Union," and both profess a "desire for the restoration of the Union." If this test, and this alone, be sustained, the right to admission of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, or Mr. GREELEY, or Mr. WOOD, is indisputable.

But the test indicated by the call embraces a qualification which the "Copperhead" Press discreetly ignores. The delegates are required to sustain the Administration and its policy, into neither of which has the taint of "Copperheadism" entered.

Senatorial Self-Respect.

One of the most shamelessly inexcusable acts of the present Congress is the refusal of his salary to Mr. HARVEY, United States Minister in Portugal, for having written a *private* letter approving the policy of the President, and dissenting from the sentiments and action of Congress. We venture to say that nothing quite equal to this in petty malice, and in flagrant violation of every dictate of propriety and self-respect, was ever done by any Congress in the most heated times of partisan bitterness; and it is made all the more flagrant by the fact that Congress is daily denouncing the President, with the utmost bitterness, for removing from office men who not only oppose his administration, but vilify his character in the most unmeasured terms.

But the action of the Senate is even more remarkable than that of the House. That body is supposed to have some regard for its own consistency, and to act not without some little deliberation upon matters brought before it. But while they passed this bill, virtually expelling from office, without a shadow of right or authority, one of our foreign Ministers for expressing opinions opposed to those of Congress, in a private letter, they retain in high position in their own body a man who daily pours out, through the columns of two newspapers, the vilest and most intemperate abuse of the President ever witnessed in the history of party conflicts. Col. FORNEY, who edits the Washington *Chronicle*, is kept in office as Clerk of the Senate, in spite of the fact that he fills the columns of that journal, day after day, with the most flagrant falsehoods and the most vehement denunciations of the President of the United States.

The Senate Committee tried to excuse its conduct in this matter by saying that the House Committee insisted upon its amendment as the *sine qua non*. Mr. SUMNER plead, in vindication of what he confessed to be a most unwarrantable proceeding, that Mr. STEVENS, of the House, refused to confer at all with the Senate Committee, unless the refusal of his salary to Mr. HARVEY was conceded in advance! This only aggravates the Senate's offence, and places Mr. SUMNER in a position as little creditable to him personally as it is false to every dictate of public duty and propriety. It is a confession that both Mr. SUMNER and the Senate surrendered every consideration of the public welfare and every dictate of self-respect solely out of deference to the personal resentments of a single man. If there is anything else the Senate can do to lower the estimation in which its dignity is held by the country, we are curious to know what it is.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA.—On the 7th of July the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* said in the course of a longer article:

> "The armistice might bring about a reconciliation, were it not for somebody in Germany who believes himself strong enough to compel Europe to consent to his conquest of Germany, while he forgets that there still exist in Europe strong, concentrated Powers, to whom the European equilibrium is no empty word."

This "somebody in Germany" evidently meant Count BISMARCK. Everybody who read the article in Europe so understood it, and interpreted it to mean a direct declaration of Russia against the newly developed aggressive policy of Prussia. It was reported that shortly after the Prussian representative at St. Petersburgh waited upon Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and inquired about the meaning and intent of the publication of this sentiment so hostile to Prussia; and it was further reported that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replied to this inquiry that, as the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* was neither an official nor semi-official paper of Russia, the Government can in no way be held accountable for the opinions it may chose to entertain or publish. Now we have a dispatch from Moscow, dated July 13, (evening,) which reads as follows:

> "The Moscow *Gazette* of to-day publishes an article which concludes as follows: 'Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themselves the tools of France, Russia can no longer depend upon them as heretofore. Venetia without Rome would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous but dangerous to the European equilibrium.
>
> The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows Russia in the Baltic. Russia's love for peace does not sanction efforts to attain supreme power. England's interest may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria in the Eastern question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support.'"

The Moscow *Gazette* is the recognized organ of the so-called old or intensively Russian party in the Northern Empire. If we take into view the fact that the telegraph as well as the post is under the close surveillance of the Government in Russia, and that unless great importance is intended to be given to this utterance of the Moscow paper by the Government itself, no one would have been in such haste to send it to the world on the same day of its publication, and that it could not have been sent at all did the Russian Government not allow it, and that they would not have allowed it were they not of the same opinion—considering, we say, all these circumstances, this second publication, so soon upon the heel of the first at St. Petersburgh, becomes of incalculable weight in European affairs. Judging both the declarations quoted above together, we believe them to sound the alarm at the threatened overwhelming influence of France in Central Europe, and at the same time to proffer an indistinct promise of assistance to Austria against Prussian aggrandizement in the north of Germany. Russia has been for quite a long time at almost sword's point with the Pope, and this declaration of the Moscow *Gazette* contains a covert promise that, with Rome left to take care of itself, Austria may do away with the dangerous friendship of France. We may say, therefore, that with these two journalistic utterances Russia has probably intended to step in and take part in the present conflict, in her own interest to stem the tide of victory of the one, and to prevent the utter crushing out of the other of the two principal belligerents, as well as to oppose as far as possible the "dictatorship" in Italy and Germany which, without the intervention of Russia, and unless seriously defeated in a trial of arms, seems now all but ready to fall into the hands of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The National Convention.

Oil and water do not mingle, but other extremes harmonize, as they did in Congress when the Democrats united with Radicals in keeping the most obvious provisions in one of THAD. STEVENS' "How-not-to-do-it" bills. So, too, with the *Tribune* and *World*, in brotherly efforts to impair the usefulness of the UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION. Both and each preserve their consistency. The *Tribune* invited, stimulated and defended secession. The *World*, during the rebellion, sympathized with and labored for rebellion. Both set up lamentations for peace "upon the best attainable terms." In the darkest days of the war, when our cause seemed almost as desperate as that of Austria, the *Tribune* was craven and cowardly—the *World* disloyal and vicious.

And now, when a blinded and fanatical Congress, after keeping the nation and people out of the peaceful fruits of protracted, sanguinary, but triumphant war, for eight months, it is fitting and natural, in the *Tribune* and *World*, to oppose a Convention which seeks to inaugurate Union and brotherhood.

Conscientious Republicans who are content with the results of a war which has preserved the Government and Union and visited rebellion, in the emancipation of slaves, with a sufficient penalty, are forced to separate themselves from the Radical leaders, who demand universal negro suffrage and negro social equality. Democrats who, when their country was endangered, riding above Party, stood nobly by the country, seek, in like manner, to separate themselves from men who were disloyal and who brought discredit upon the Democratic Party. And these two classes, invite the men of the South who accept, in good faith, the results of the war, and desire to return to their allegiance, to unite with them in a NATIONAL CONVENTION, having for its object restored union, renewed allegiance and enduring prosperity.

To such a convention it is obvious that none but such as were friends of the Government and Union during the rebellion are invited. It is equally obvious that those who object to the admission of loyal States and their loyal representatives into the Union and into Congress, "are not of us," and have no "call" to participate in a *Union* Convention. We certainly should not feel at liberty, even if so inclined, to obtrude upon "Copperheads" or "Radicals." Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and FERNANDO WOOD were against the Union during the rebellion. Messrs. SUMNER and STEVENS are against the Union now. Let those gentlemen, with all of their stripe, go their own way or ways, separately or "jintly."

There are devoted representatives from Tennessee and Arkansas, against whom Congress has kept its doors closed for eight months. There are upright and honest representatives from Mississippi, who accept the results of the war as evidence that secession was a snare, and who return cordially to their allegiance. With these, and all Southern men who think and act with them, the Conservative Republicans and War Democrats offer and intend to unite heartily in an effort to restore National Union and brotherhood.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—We have a word of advice to give our neighbors in the country who are now earnestly appealing to the New-York Board of Health to prevent the cholera from obtaining such a foothold in this City as to endanger its spread through the surrounding towns, and from thence into the interior of the State. The Board has been rendered almost powerless by *elected* Judges, who are looking for reëlection. We merely ask the people of this State to remember these abettors of the pestilence in the Convention of 1866, and there abolish the pernicious system which gave these men the power to neutralize the best efforts of citizens to preserve the health of the City and country.

SERVICE OF PLATE TO THE "FAVORITE CITIZEN."—The Ladies' Fair in Washington, for the benefit of the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, along with other pleasant things, put up a splendid Service of Silver for the "FAVORITE CITIZEN." The competition was lively, for there were several "Favorite Citizens;" but the testimonial was won by CORNELIUS WENDELL, who, to the merit of being a good Printer, adds that of devoted loyal Democracy through the war.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—A very good house attended the performances at Winter Garden last night. The bill offered a two-act drama, "Time Tries All," and the popular burlesque of "Columbus Reconstructed." The system of opening with a jolly farce would be endurable, but the deliberate infliction of a two-act drama, comedy, or whatever is absolutely a nuisance in such weather as this, with the exception of the graceful merriment of Miss JOHNSON, who did the little she had to do with her usual tact and talent, and the five or six lines assigned Mr. ANDREWS, the drama was about as stupid as can well be conceived, and before the hour of 9:30 arrived every one in the theatre was weary. No one cares to be kept in a theatre after 10 o'clock, and the performance of the burlesque could easily close at that hour.

"Columbus" was very well done, thoroughly deserving the liberal applause and hearty indorsement of the well pleased and thoroughly revived audience.

LET THE POLICE LOOK TO IT.—There is law to prevent bathing in the open rivers around the City, but it is not enforced. We have seen while traveling on the Hudson River Railroad, scores of nude boys and men exposing themselves within twenty yards of the cars, seemingly taking pains to be as offensive as possible. A young lady writes that on Friday morning, while the Long Branch boat was coming in, the dock where she lands was full of men and boys in the water; and not only in but out of the water, standing on the pier, on floats, &c. The officer on duty must have known this, and it was his duty to interfere. The attention of the Superintendent is respectfully called to the facts.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

Message of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

The President this afternoon transmitted the annexed message, namely:

To the House of Representatives:

The following joint resolution, restoring Tennessee to her relations to the Union, was last evening presented for my approval:

Whereas, In the year 1861 the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States; and

Whereas, Said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, The people of said State did on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote adopt and ratify a constitution and government whereby Slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared null and void; and

Whereas, A State Government has been organized under said constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The preamble simply consists of statements, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion.

It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the Executive or the States.

It does not admit to their seats in Congress the Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee; for, notwithstanding the passage of the resolution, each House, in the exercise of the constitutional right to judge for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its members, may, at its discretion, admit them or continue to exclude them.

If a joint resolution of the character were necessary, and binding as a condition precedent to the admission of members of Congress, it would happen, in the event of a veto by the Executive, that Senators and Representatives could only be admitted to the halls of Congress by a two-thirds vote of each of the two Houses.

Among other reasons recited in the preamble for the declarations contained in the resolution is the ratification by the State Government of Tennessee of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

If, as is also declared in the preamble, said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, it would really seem to follow that the joint resolution which at this late day has received the sanction of Congress should have been passed, approved and placed in the statute books before any amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the Legislature of Tennessee, for ratification. Otherwise the inference is plainly deducible, that while in the opinion of Congress the people of a State may be too strongly disloyal to be entitled to representation, they may nevertheless, during the suspension of their former practical relations to the Union, have an equally potent voice with other and loyal States in propositions to amend the Constitution upon which so essentially depend the stability, prosperity and very existence of the nation.

A brief reference to my Annual Message of the 4th of December last will show the steps taken by the Executive for the restoration to their constitutional relations of the States that had been affected by the rebellion.

Upon the cessation of active hostilities, Provisional Governors were appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected by the people, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States.

At the same time the Courts of the United States were reopened, the blockade removed, the Custom-house reëstablished and postal operations resumed.

The amendment to the Constitution, abolishing Slavery forever within the limits of the country, was also submitted to the States, and they were thus invited to, and did participate in, a ratification, thus exercising the highest functions pertaining to a State.

In addition nearly all of these States, through their Conventions and Legislatures, had adopted and ratified constitutions of government, whereby Slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same were declared null and void.

So far then, the political existence of the States, and their relations to the Federal Government had been fully and completely recognized and acknowledged by the Executive Department of the Government, and the completion of the work of restoration which had progressed so favorably, was submitted to Congress, upon which devolved all questions pertaining to the admission to their seats of the Senators and Representatives chosen from the States whose people had been in rebellion.

All these steps had been taken, when, on the 4th day of December, 1865, the Thirty-ninth Congress assembled. Nearly eight months have elapsed since that time and no other plan having been proposed by Congress for the measures instituted by the Executive, it is now declared in the joint resolution submitted for my approval "that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress." Thus, after the lapse of nearly eight months, Congress proposes to pave the way to the admission of the representatives of one of the eleven States whose people arrayed themselves in rebellion against the constitutional authority of the Federal Government. Earnestly desiring to relieve every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress, to the admission to seats of loyal Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, I have, notwithstanding the anomalous character of this proceeding, affixed my signature to the resolution.

My approval, however, is not to be construed as an acknowledgment of the right of Congress to pass laws preliminary to the admission of duly qualified representatives from any of the States. Neither is it to be considered as committing me to all the statements made in the preamble, some of which are in my opinion without foundation in fact, especially the assertion that the State of Tennessee has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. No official notice of such ratification has been received by the Executive or filed in the Department of State. On the contrary, unofficial information from most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has not yet been constitutionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Tennessee. The right of each house under the Constitution to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred upon the two branches of Congress. In conclusion, I cannot too earnestly repeat my recommendation for the admission of Tennessee and all other States to a fair and equal participation in the National Legislature, when they present themselves in the persons of loyal Senators and Representatives who can comply with all the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. By this means harmony and reconciliation will be effected, the practical relations of all the States to the Federal Government reëstablished, and the work of restoration inaugurated upon the termination of the war successfully completed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1866.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic State Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 24.

The Democratic State Committee have appointed Congressional Delegates to the August Convention, and also delegates at large, completely ignoring the delegation previously appointed by the Johnson Convention. The Committee appointed by the latter are making arrangements for erecting a wigwam to accommodate the Convention, in the Fifteenth Ward, but as the erection of wooden buildings is forbidden by the city ordinances there is not much probability of permission being granted, as the City Council does not meet again till September.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Indorsement of the Philadelphia Convention—The Crops.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 24.

A large public meeting under the auspices of leading citizens of Charleston, was held last night and delegates chosen to the State Convention, which is to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

A long preamble, indorsing the national conservative movement as the only hope of the restoration of the Union and of peace, with several resolutions, were carried by acclamation.

The first resolution denounces the Radical policy as hostile to the Constitution, and tending directly toward anarchy and misrule.

The second expresses hearty approval of the wise and statesmanlike vetoes of President Johnson, and his earnest efforts for the speedy restoration of the Union.

The third endorses the call for the Philadelphia National Union Convention.

The fourth approves the call of the Governor for a State Convention at Columbus to select Delegates from South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 23.

Accounts from all sections of this State represent the crop prospects for cotton and corn very gloomy. The injury has been occasioned for want of rain, and these crops are now considered beyond remedy.

The rice crop, wherever planting operations have been resumed, is in a flourishing condition.

MISSOURI.

A Radical Convention.

SEDALIA, Mo., Tuesday, July 24.

A Radical Convention was held here to-day, for the nomination of a candidate to Congress. The Convention was very large and enthusiastic. It is estimated 10,000 people were present. Joseph W. McClurg was nominated for reëlection by declamation.

LOUISIANA.

Negro Outrages in the Red River Country—Two Delegations for the Philadelphia Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, July 23.

Red River papers record two more murders by negroes and negroes dressed as United States troops. Parties of them appear almost every day on the public highway and rob and assassinate people. Strong appeals have been made to the commanding General to stop it, but ineffectually. The people now have called a meeting of citizens, as neither life nor property are safe.

Returned emigrants from Mexico report that country unfit for Americans.

Steamer *Potonski* is ashore on the Texas coast.

Two delegations have been appointed to the Philadelphia Convention—one by the Johnson Club, and the other by the Democratic Committee. A Democratic ratification meeting takes place on Wednesday.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 24.

Arrangements have been made to arrest the "Convention plotters," if they attempt to assemble on the 13th, under the recent charge to the Grand Jury.

There is universal congratulation at the extraordinary health and prosperity of the city.

Democratic Meeting at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 24—Evening.

An immense meeting of the Democracy was held here to-night, and ratified the nominations of the State Committee. Resolutions were adopted deprecating the motives of the Conventionists of 1864; that it is the duty of the law officers of the State to take such steps as the occasion demands to save Louisiana from anarchy which threatens her because of the reckless misconduct of unworthy citizens and pretended patriots; that Louisiana pledges herself to the honest support of Johnson's policy; and fully indorsing the Philadelphia Convention.

The speakers were very severe on the Radicals; secession was denounced, and the emancipation of Slavery fully accepted.

Cholera.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 24.

Some few cases of sickness, believed to be cholera, are reported among troops recently arrived, but they have been removed from the city.

TENNESSEE.

Six Members of the Legislature Expelled—The Revenue Officer Robbed.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, July 24.

Messrs. Porter, Marable, Brittle, Forter, Martin and Williams, members of the Tennessee House of Representatives, were expelled to-day. The two latter were the members recently arrested.

Speaker Hieskell, of the House, was allowed from duty for the remainder of the term, at his own request, and Judge Norman was elected Speaker *pro tem.*

The office of United States Revenue Collector Norvell, of this City, was robbed last night by burglars of $2,300 in Treasury notes and some $400 in checks. The burglars used false keys. No clue has been obtained to the robbers.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, July 24.

The Saratoga races commenced to-day, and were very largely and fashionably attended.

The Travers Stake of $50 each with $1,000 added, for three year olds, dash of one and three quarter miles, was won with great ease by Mr. Alexander's ch. c. *Merrill*, beating *Ulrica*, *Bayswater*, *Tom Woolfolk* and *Billy Conner*.

The two-mile heat race was won by Mr. Buford's ch. c. *Onward* in two heats, beating *Julius* second, *Knighthood* and *Millcreek*. The latter was drawn on account of lameness after the first heat. *Onward* was the favorite in the betting at 100 to 40. He won the first heat easily. The second was finely contested by *Julius*. Time, 3:48¼; 3:49¼.

Kentucky is the favorite for the cup to-morrow at the odds of 100 to 40.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, July 24.

The races to-day were largely attended. The day was fine, but the track heavy from yesterday's rain.

First race, Travers Stake, 1¾ mile dash for three year olds. Forty-one nominations; five started:

R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Merrill............ 1
John Hunter's b. f. Ulrica.................. 2
R. A. Alexander's b. c. Bayswater........... 3
Dr. Weldon's ch. c. Billy Connor............ 4
A. Bell's ch. c. Tom Wolfolk................ 5
Time—3:20.

Second race, two mile heats:

Mr. Buford's s. h. Onward, 4 years old....... 1 1
Mr. McDonald's b. h. Julius, 4 years old..... 3 2
Dr. Weldon's b. h. Knighthood, 4 years old.. 2 3
Mr. Watson's b. h. Millcreek, 7 years old.... 4 lame.
Time—3:48¼—3:49¼.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 24.

In the race to-morrow for the "Saratoga Cup," $1,000 prize, *Kentucky* is the first favorite, four to one, and *Delaware* second in pools.

Boston Races.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 24.

The trot in harness between *Blackstone Belle* and *Pocahontas* took place this afternoon on the Mystic track. At least 7000 persons witnessed the race. *Pocahontas* won in three straight heats, easily. Time, 2:29, 2:26¾, 2:31¼.

The Trotting Mare Pocahontas.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 24.

R. Bonner has purchased the trotting mare *Pocahontas* at a very high figure.

BILLIARDS.

Interesting Games in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 24, 1865.

The opening of Leach & Hoyt's colossal billiard hall on Chestnut-street, near Twelfth, last evening, was the signal for a gathering of the "star" players. All the prominent Philadelphia experts were present, except Edmund H. Helms, who is just now enjoying his leisure with dignity at Cape May. Of the players from New-York, the most notable were Michael Phelan and Pierre Carme. Much regret was expressed at the absence of John McDevitt, who was expected to attend. The most interesting contest of the evening was between Pierre Carme and Victor Estephe. The game was 500 points, caroms, pushing strokes not allowed. A pretty exhibition was the result of the prohibition of the "push," this style of play being a favorite with both artists, who are natives of France, where pushing the balls is tabooed. Carme won by 166 points, his higher scores being 104, 68, and 43, and his average slightly in excess of 20. In the game which followed, Edward J. Plunkett, who, on the 29th of June last, acquired the championship of Pennsylvania, was beaten by James Palmer, President of the Pennsylvania Billiard Congress. Palmer's best "run" was 59, and his average 15. Plunkett's greatest "run" was 105. The concluding passage-at-arms was between Ex-Champion Robert T. Ryall and "the old man eloquent" of the billiard world, Michael Phelan. Ryall won off-hand, making an average of 31, and one "run" of 156. After this, as a fitting epilogue to a pleasant entertainment, enjoyed by upward of five hundred of our leading amateurs, Pierre Carme indulged the audience with a taste of the marvellous in billiards, highly seasoned with the indescribable. These fancy strokes, numbering about a dozen in all, were relished by the spectators as extremely novel, and the player was rapturously applauded on the accomplishment of each.

UTAH.

Important Report on the Condition of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24.

The House Committee on Territories have made a report on the condition of Utah. They say the testimony discloses the fact that the laws of the United States are openly and defiantly violated throughout the Territory, and that an armed force is necessary to preserve the peace and give security to the lives and property of citizens of the United States residing therein. The only witness introduced at the request of the delegate from Utah, admits the necessity of maintaining United States troops in the Territory, in order to secure protection and safety to persons and property. The Committee have been unable to adopt the suggestions made by some of the gentlemen examined for the abolition of the present territorial Government of Utah, and the establishment of a military government. They also regret to state that they have been unable to agree upon and submit for the action of the House a plan which seemed to them to promise a practical solution of the abuse and evils complained of and which are admitted to exist. They do not deem it advisable either to divide the territory and annex it to Nevada and the territories adjacent, nor do they favor the establishment of a Military Government. They have therefore been compelled to postpone the further consideration of the matter until December next.

On the 18th June, Mr. Hooper, the delegate from Utah, addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, in which he denied the statements of some of the witnesses, and asks that no report be made to the House until the people of Utah could be heard in reply to the charges made against them. He also asked for a copy of the testimony already taken, which the Committee declined to furnish him. He subsequently appeared before the Committee and requested that a Select Committee or a Sub-Committee from the Territorial Committee be sent to Utah by direction of the House, with authority to examine and report on all the allegations made by the witnesses examined, and also on the condition of all classes residing in the Territory. The Committee were unable to satisfy themselves that any material facts could be obtained, even if a sub-Committee should go to the Territory, they therefore, declined to ask the House to make an order which would necessarily involve a large expenditure of money in sending such a committee to Utah. Among the witnesses examined was Joseph Smith, the son of the founder of the Mormon Church, who says that the Book of Mormon explicitly condemns and forbids polygamy, which was not known, acknowledged, or held as an article of faith until Brigham Young became the leader of that part of the Church which went West with him. The Church did not, under the Presidency of his father, nor does it now, under his. The witnesses testify that the Presidency teaches hostility to the Government of the United States. Gen. Connor, who has been Military Commander of the District of Utah since 1862, testified that polygamy is taught as a fundamental principle of the Mormon religion, and disloyalty and treason to the Government is a practice enjoined by its tenets. It is regarded by good Mormons not only allowable, but meritorious to assail and despoil the Federal Government in every practicable way. Gen. Connor has no doubt the Mormon leaders have assumed to authorize and justify homicide. He believes it from their own record, from current report among themselves, and from a Mormon who confessed to him that he had committed murder by direction of the Mormon leaders and believed at the time he was doing right, as taught by them. As further evidence, the witness submitted the following copy of a special order issued by Brigham Young for the murder of eighty innocent men, discharged teamsters of Gen. Johnson's command, then at Fort Bridger, Utah, who were *en route* for California. Fortunately the officer designated to execute the order was a humane person and did not execute it, and lately gave the original order to a Federal officer in Utah, and it is now in Gen. Conner's possession. The signature of James Ferguson is authenticated by the affidavits of two respectable merchants of Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 9, 1858.

Special Order.—The officer in command of escort is hereby ordered to see that every man is well prepared with ammunition, and have it ready at the time you see those teamsters a hundred miles from the settlements. President Young advises that they should be all killed to prevent them from returning to Bridger to join our enemies. Every precaution should be taken, and see that not one escapes. Secrecy is required. By order of

Gen. DANIEL H. WELLS.

James Ferguson, A. A. G.

Other witnesses testified to the demoralized condition of the Mormons.

KENTUCKY.

The National Saengerbund at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 24.

The fourteenth annual festival of the National Saengerbund commenced in this city this morning. Forty-four societies are represented, embracing delegations from nearly every large city in the Union.

Our city presents a holiday appearance. German and American flags are floating in juxtaposition from public and private buildings. Every preparation had been made for the entertainment of the many thousand guests—houses are thrown open, and genuine Kentucky hospitality is everywhere apparent.

A grand procession this afternoon marched through the principal streets, under evergreen arches and elaborate decorations, and finally reached the magnificent hall on Broadway erected for the occasion.

The stage was made to accommodate over one thousand performers.

Mayor Lithgow eloquently welcomed the musical societies to the hospitalities of the city, and was gracefully and beautifully replied to by Professor Heilmann, in behalf of the Sangerbund. Professors Sobolewski, Hast and Soeler directed the musical festivities, which were received with great enthusiasm and applause. In the evening, the various societies, accompanied by thousands of our citizens, held a soiree at Woodland Garden, when instrumental music was discoursed until a late hour. The "Fest" continues through the week, and concludes on Saturday with a grand excursion to the Mammoth Cave.

Drowned at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 24.

The body of a man was picked up to-day who was drowned from the ferryboat, yesterday, while in a state of intoxication. This gave rise to a report that the man belonged to one of the Cleveland musical societies; but on investigation the man was found to be not one of the singers, though he has not yet been identified.

MARYLAND.

Rejoicing Over the Admission of Tennessee—Action of the Conservative State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 24.

The announcement of the admission of the Tennessee members to seats in Congress was received in this city with much gratification. At the rooms of the Union Club there was great rejoicing.

The Conservative State Convention, called by the Purnell and Blair men, to nominate a State ticket and elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, meets here to-morrow.

Commencement at Lafayette College, Pennsylvania.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, July 24.

At the Commencement exercises of Lafayette College to-day Prof. Lee, late Major of the Fourth New-York Cavalry, delivered an address to the Alumni and friends of the College on the services rendered by the students in the late war, by whom the College had been represented in 95 regiments from 15 different States.

The corner-stone of the Scientific School Building was laid to-day by Rev. George Junken, D. D.

The Anti-Rent War Ended.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 24.

The anti-rent war is virtually ended. Two additional writs of ejectment have been executed, and several of the parties against whom writs have been issued expressing a desire to settle the claims against them, further proceedings will be delayed. The premises already seized by the military will be formally delivered to Mr. Church to-morrow, when he will place his agent in charge.

The military will be relieved from duty and return to this city to-morrow evening.

Riot at Columbus, Ky.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 24.

A riot between whites and negroes, occasioned by a railroad conductor attempting to cut a button off a negro's coat, occurred at Columbus, Ky., on Saturday. Three or four negroes were killed, and several whites are missing. It is not yet known whether the latter were killed.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 24.

Four cases of cholera—three adults and one child—are reported by the Board of Health to-day.

No deaths up to 2 o'clock this afternoon are reported.

Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 24.

Thomas F. Corry, clerk at the Spencer House, was shot yesterday by a lawyer named J. C. Healy. Corry died this morning.

Indorsement.

LANCASTER, Penn., Tuesday, July 24.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens writes to a paper here indorsing Mr. Forney as "a man in whose hands I would willingly trust the cause of human freedom."

The Cholera at Tybee.

SAVANNAH, GA., Tuesday, July 24.

There were 29 deaths from cholera and 34 new cases among the troops on Tybee, from 9 o'clock Monday morning to 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Montana Dust.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 24.

About $300,000 in gold dust reached St. Joseph yesterday, in the hands of passengers, from Montana.

CHOLERA.

Encouraging Decrease—The Official and Unofficial Reports.

President Schultz visited Hunter's Point yesterday, and learned that the reports of cholera there had been greatly exaggerated. Three cases were reported yesterday—two of them fatal. The latest tidings of cholera on Hart's and Governor's Islands are that the disease is abating. Only six authenticated cases were reported on the bulletin of the Board of Health, in the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, and three on the bulletin of the Deputy-Superintendent, in the new Court-house in Brooklyn, into which the Board of Health moved yesterday, taking the three rooms which were recently occupied by the Commissioners of Prospect Park.

THE OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN,

for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bore the following record:

Philip J. Smith, living at No. 90 Norfolk-street, is reported in a state of collapse from cholera, on Tuesday morning. Premises disinfected.

Patrick Doyle, living on Third-avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, was seized with cholera on Monday afternoon. When seen by the Inspector, yesterday morning, he was in collapse.

Alfred Golden, aged 38 years, a native of England, peddler, living at No. 78 Mulberry-street, was seized with symptoms of cholera, early on Tuesday morning, and when seen by an Inspector, at 10 o'clock, was in collapse. Premises disinfected.

Eliza Ann Murphy, of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was taken down by cholera at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and when seen by an Inspector, at 10 A. M., was in collapse. The premises were disinfected, as usual.

Mrs. Carr, a native of Ireland, aged 27 years, was delivered of a child on Saturday night, at No. 47 Mott-street. On Tuesday morning she was taken down with vomiting and copious diarrhœa; cramps succeeded, and at 3:30 P. M. she was in collapse from cholera. Premises disinfected.

A convalescent case of cholera was reported, on Tuesday morning, at No. 97 East Thirty-third-street.

At 9 o'clock last night the Tenth Precinct Police telegraphed to headquarters that Philip Smith, of No. 90 Norfolk-street, died of cholera.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN,

for the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, read as follows:

John Burk, of No. 9 Jay-street, in collapse at 7 P. M., July 23, died.

Charles Backen, of No. 16 Summit-street, in collapse at 11:30 A. M., July 23, died same day.

Joseph Byers, of Steuben-street, near Park-avenue, aged 38, taken at 3 A. M., July 23. Condition critical.

There are six patients now in the hospital which has been opened in the Twelfth Ward, but the Commissioners will remove them as soon as they can find a suitable site for a hospital.

THE UNOFFICIAL REPORTS,

by Police telegraph and otherwise, yesterday, in this City, were as follows:

Mary Octron, of No. 296 East Fourteenth-street, was reported to have died of cholera at her residence.

The Twenty-eighth Precinct Police report that a woman named Bridget Smith, of No. 151 Varick-street, aged 27, a native of Ireland, was taken ill of cholera on Sunday morning and died on Monday morning.

The Police also report that John Sheridan, living at the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue, was attacked on Tuesday morning by sporadic cholera.

Margaret Guthrie, of No. 30 Pell-street, was taken with diarrhœa on Friday last; cholera supervened on Sunday, and on Monday, when visited by an Inspector, she was found in collapse. She is reported to have died on Tuesday morning.

CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN SINCE SATURDAY.

Dr. R. Cresson Stiles, Deputy Registrar, telegraphed to Dr. Harris yesterday morning as follows:

Since last report I have received 18 health certificates of deaths by cholera. From the Twelfth Ward, 11; from the Second Ward, 2; from the Third Ward, 1; from the Fifth Ward, 1; from the Sixth Ward, 1; from the Tenth Ward, 1; from the Twentieth Ward, 1; total, 18. These returns fairly represent the mortality up to 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

July 26.—Atlantic *vs.* Irvington, on Capitoline Grounds.

July 26.—Eckford *vs.* Eagle, second nines, at Union Ground, Williamsburgh, at 3 P. M.

July 27.—Eckford *vs.* Eckford Social Club, on Union Grounds, Williamsburgh.

July 27.—Montauk *vs.* Burnside, on Montauk Grounds, at 2:30 P. M.

July 28.—Active, of New-York, *vs.* Excelsior, of Brooklyn, at Hoboken.

ECKFORD VS. EAGLE.

These Clubs yesterday engaged in a very enjoyable as well as interesting contest at Hoboken. The lead obtained in the early part of the game by the Eckfords enabled them to pull through as victors by the totals of 38 to 33. We append the score:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs.
Manolt, l. f.	2	5	Yates, 1st b.	4	3
Mills, 3d b.	3	5	Dunlop, r. f.	3	3
Beach, c.	3	3	Powers, s. s.	4	3
Klein, 1st b.	4	4	Gaughan, 3d b.	5	2
Swandel, 2d b.	4	4	N. B. Shaffer, 2d b.	3	3
Southworth, p	3	4	Demarest, c. f.	2	5
Butler, s. s.	4	3	W. B. Shaffer, l. f.	2	5
G. Grum, r. f.	3	4	Doremus, p.	4	3
Grim, c. f.	1	6	Reed, c.	0	6
Total	27	38	Total	27	33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	8	7	9	5	1	2	2	2	2—38
Eagle	1	5	5	1	4	10	0	3	4—33

Umpire—Mr. Jewett, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Grum and Kelly.
Fly-catches—Eagle, 9; Eckford, 8.
Time of Game—Three hours.

The Merchants' Union Express Company.

We learn that the International Hotel, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, so long known to the country in connection with the saloon and restaurant of its proprietor, Mr. John Taylor, has become the property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and is to be occupied by them for their express business.

Western rumors reach us of the consolidation with, or the selling out of this company to others, but we are assured, upon the authority of the President, Hon. E. P. Ross, and others of the Executive Committee now in this city, that all are without any foundation, and that its lines will be in operation between the leading Eastern and Western cities, the coming September.

Burglars in the Country.

The gentlemen of the jimmy appear to be doing a thriving business in the rural districts around New-York. Hardly a night passes without a burglary or an attempt at house breaking, and in too many instances the rascals get safely away with their plunder. Although these nocturnal visitations occasionally throw a spice of excitement and adventure over the monotony of rural life, yet when of too frequent occurrence they become positively disagreeable. It is all very well to sit up all night now and then, prepared to finish the burglars in one grand battue; but you learn by experience that they rarely come when you most expect them, and the thing eventually becomes rather disgusting.

It sometimes happens, however, that the way of the burglar is not quite so pleasant and profitable; that he finds a lion in his way when he least expects it. Thus on Sunday night two several attempts were made by burglars upon the premises of David Groesbeck, Esq., at Suffern, Rockland County, in both of which they were driven off. Ever since they visited him last Winter, Mr. Groesbeck has kept a private watchman in his house at night. Last week this person left. Perhaps the burglars got wind of this fact; but were ignorant that his place had been supplied at once by another. At all events they came, two or three of them, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and made a demonstration upon the barn. The watchman saw them, and demanded their business, when they fled. Two hours later they boldly came again, but were again discovered and pursued. Hiding in the peach orchard, the watchman was close upon them before he saw their persons. As they fled he fired three times upon them, but whether he wounded them or not the darkness of the night, and the subsequent heavy rain which fell, obliterating the tracks, prevented him from ascertaining. At all events they once more escaped arrest.

It is but three months since three burglars who broke into Mr. Groesbeck's house were sent to Sing Sing for ten years for the offence. Their fate should have been a warning to their fellows.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Well-Located Temperance Society.—At the corner of Water and Dover streets, one of the strongholds of the rum power, the New-York Port Society has established a mission, and in connection with it a Marine Temperance Society. A cordon of liquor-shops open their batteries upon it, and six dance-houses, manned by 125 prostitutes, furnish the music; but the Society keeps the field, and during the year has added 855 new names to its muster-roll. Many months ago three sailors were passing while a temperance meeting was in progress, and were invited in. They signed the pledge, and subsequently became professing Christians. One of the three, a Dane, now felt an earnest desire to return and labor for the welfare of his countrymen, and, laying in a stock of Danish Bibles, Testaments and tracts, set sail for his native land. On arriving in Denmark he was arrested by the Police and committed to prison on suspicion of being a German spy; but his good demeanor, his efforts to be useful to his fellow-prisoners, and the consistent account he gave of himself, procured his release, and he went out as a missionary among his people. On his return to this port, not long since, he went at once to the Water-street Mission to report progress, and express his gratitude that his steps were turned into that temperance meeting.

Daring Robbery in Hoboken.—On Saturday morning the house of Mr. C. L. Cortelyou, one of the ferrymasters, and who resides at No. 62 Meadow-street, was robbed in a daring manner by thieves, who are as yet undiscovered. Mr. Cortelyou went out between 9 and 10 A. M., for a few minutes, leaving the family in the basement. On returning, he found the front door open, and on entering found a large quantity of wearing apparel tied up in a bed-quilt and lying on the floor. A further investigation showed that all the bureau drawers had been forced and ransacked, and Mrs. Cortelyou's gold watch, bracelets, brooches, rings and other jewelry all stolen, together with a gold watch belonging to the servant, all the silverware, &c., involving a very serious loss to a man who had accumulated them through a series of years on a salary. The front door was known to be certainly locked but a short time previously, and the supposition is that the thief entered the basement window while the servant was engaged in the kitchen, and secreted himself. He evidently intended to leave by the front door, but seeing Mr. Cortelyou returning unexpectedly, escaped with the more portable part of his plunder by the back of the house. No clue to the thief has been discovered so far.

Arrivals in the City.—Gen. G. S. Dodge, Washington; Hon. Dan'l F. Bradford, Oregon; Hon. G. H. Giddings, Texas; Col. C. B. Wagner, U. S. A.; A. Cassady, Boston, and Judge H. B. Hayes, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Gov. William Bigler, Pennsylvania; Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. E. P. Ross, Syracuse; Hon. W. H. Hooper, Utah; Gen. John A. Green, Syracuse, and Hon. G. E. Gray, Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Littlejohn, Washington; Gen. Casey, Detroit; Hon. A. Pollok, Washington; Hon. E. G. Upson, Washington; Hon. J. M. Ashley, Ohio; B. Devlin, Montreal; Hon. J. T. Tompkins, Louisville, and Hon. J. M. Ramsey, Albany, are at the Astor House. Lord Louthell, London; Count de Montaign, Paris; K. T. Digby, London; J. Mosier, the American sculptor, Rome, and D. G. Ramsay, Havana, are at the Breevort House.

The Leonard-street Boiler Explosion—Death of One of the Victims.—Cathy Galleen, (not Kate Kleener, as reported in yesterday's Times,) who was so terribly scalded at the boiler explosion in Leonard-street, and who resided at No. 13 Worth-street, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital from effects of the injuries so received. Coroner Gover was notified, and after he had impanneled a jury he adjourned the inquest until 1 o'clock to-day. Deceased was a native of Germany, and 19 years of age. She had only been in this country about three months. It is the belief of the House Surgeon that Morris Cline and his wife Johanna, who were also severely scalded by the steam, will not recover.

Unsafe Pier—A Heroic Act.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Gover, at No. 246 Stanton-street, on the body of Bridget Smith, aged 11 years, who was drowned at the foot of Stanton-street, by falling through a hole in the pier. Maria Marden, a companion, gave an alarm, when Daniel Presley of No. 72 Lewis-street, ran down and jumped overboard to try and rescue her. He dove after the child six times but his efforts were fruitless. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the circumstances and censured the authorities for allowing piers to remain is so dangerous a condition.

A Daily Scandinavian Newspaper.—It is proposed to start in this City a daily Scandinavian paper. At a meeting of Scandinvaians (Danes, Norwegians and Swedes,) at No. 484 Broome-street, an association for this purpose was formed, with C. T. Christensen, Esq., for President. It is proposed to change the present "*Skandinavirk Pors*," under the auspices of this Association, to a daily paper. The Scandinavian population is very numerous, and contain men of all professions and trades. A daily paper will reach these, and thousands in the interior of the same nationality.

Fire in Stone-street.—About 11:45 o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 2 Stone-street, occupied as a tobacco-packing warehouse by Peter Kiernan. Owing to the fact that Metropolitan Engine Company No. 10 lay at No. 8 Stone-street, they were soon at work, and had a line of hose quickly stretched and a stream of water playing upon the flames. The latter were soon extinguished, the damage to building and stock being chiefly by water, and amounting to about $2,500 on both. The loss is understood to be covered by insurance.

Young Men's Christian Association.—A lecture on "What I saw in South America," with incidents of travel for twenty-five years past in that country, together with illustrations of its mines and agricultural productions, will be delivered by Col. J. D. Williamson, in the rooms of the Association, No. 76 Varick-street, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend.

Suicide by Hanging.—Andrew Englebrek was found yesterday suspended by a rope in Seventy-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, being quite dead. Coroner Gover was notified to hold an inquest at the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house. No particulars of the suicide could be ascertained.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Found Drowned.—The body of a drowned man, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, with gray pants, blue coat, striped shirt, stripes around the waist, gaiter shoes. The body had been in the water about ten days. The remains were found by John Strand at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street, Eighth Ward.

Sun Stroke.—George Jupp was overcome by the heat yesterday at the corner of Atlantic and Hoyt streets. He was taken to his residence, corner of Classon-avenue and Van Buren street, by the Police of the Forty-first Precinct.

The New Masonic Temple.—The new Masonic Temple will probably be commenced this Fall. The site is not yet definitely fixed, but will be in a few weeks.

[Advertisement.]

A Good Number.—The *Phrenological Journal* for August contains portraits of Benj. Franklin, Lewis Cass, C. F. Brydges, Mrs. Parkhurst, with articles on Responsibility, The Servant Question, Getting Married, Phonography, Air and Sunlight, Over Eating, Head and Body, Man-Monkeys, Insanity, Religious Excitements, Time, Tune, Veneration, &c. 20 cents, or $2 a year. Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

If your house is not protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, you have no fastenings that will save it. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
England	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	July 28	New-York	Havre.
City of Paris	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	July 28	New-York	Bremen.
Allemannia	July 28	New-York	Hamburg.
Hibernia	July 28	New-York	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	July 14	Bremen	New-York.
Borussia	July 14	Hamburg	New-York.
City of New-York	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	July 19	Havre	New-York.
China	July 26	Liverpool	Boston.

TO NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Mariposa	July 28	New-Orleans.
Gen. Grant	July 28	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Aug. 1	Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Tybee, from Savannah—Mrs. Tweedy, Miss Georgia Tweedy, A. Austen and lady, John Scriven, Proctor Scriven, W. B. Flemming, E. B. Mott and lady, Mrs. J. W. Merrill, Master W. Merrill, Miss E. M. Merrill, Mrs. King, R. Stears, R. T. Stears, Miss Mary Stears, Mrs. Fawcett, S. M. Blun, Mrs. R. F. Bostic, Mrs. C. Racket and children, J. Fraser, lady and children, A. Tremsche, D. H. Ensall, A. Elkin, E. Meyer, Frank S. Ferrell, J. B. Sherman, Mrs. Brown, J. H. Burton, H. B. King, E. Eveleth, W. W. Hubbard, S. Behn, J. D. Cunningham, E. H. Knowles, Chas. Langlois, C. L. Gruno, F. Pratt, J. A. Ledem, Mary Phillips, George Strain, Miss Bostic—Total, 50.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon sets..... 3 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 45 | Gov. Island. 6 34 | Hell Gate..... 7 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers M. Stevens, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Diana, (Swed.,) Bergenstrom, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Wayfarer, (Br.,) Blatchford, Pernambuco, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Hubert, (Br.,) Wright, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Alice, (Br.,) Loud, Rio Grande, Brett, Son & Co.; Marian Ridley, (Br.,) Hartley, St. Johns, N. F., Siffken & Ironsides; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Steele, Bermuda, J. Norman Harvey; Teresita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Highland Nancy, (Br.,) Graham, Kingston via Wilmington, Messing; Clyde, (Br.,) Walters, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Sparkling Sea, (Br.,) Bowden, Cow Bay, W. Ingalls.

Schooners Maggie McLean, (Br.,) Peck, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Satellite, Thompson, Beaufort, S. C., Dewey & Hagar; C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Sawyer, Barbados, E. T. Smith & Co.; Lottie, Wilcox, Demerara, H. W. Lewis & Co.; Apella, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Sarah Thomas, Arnold, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Tybee, Crowell, Savannah July 21, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Ship Ferdinand, (Brem.,) Christoffers, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 289 passengers to Kremelbergh & Co.

Ship St. Mark, Hewes, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 575 passengers to the Union Navigation Co.

Ship R. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Baltimore, (Pruss.,) Meyer, Rotterdam 50 ds., with mdse. and 60 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms all the passage.

Bark Commodore Dupont, (of Searsport,) Clifford, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Henry Flintner, Park, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Quindaro, (Br.,) Stanwood, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Rainbow, Boudst, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Rachel, Mitchell, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Ellen Dyer, Sheppard, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Waldo, Baker, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Brockway & Baker. July 22, 10 miles S. of Absecom Light, saw a sunken schooner, with maintopmast above water.

Bark Atlanta, (Br.,) Bondrout, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Continental, (Br.,) Laird, Mannabo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Lilia, (of Boston,) Day, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Fred Clarke, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cos'fleet, East Harbor, T. I., 8 ds., with salt to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Brig Signal, Snow, Miragoane 13 ds., with wood and coffee to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig Nazarene, (Br.,) Murphy, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Leona, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bishop, Parrsboro, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mary E. Mangum, Beveridge, Cat Island 6 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. E. Bement, Catlin, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Elk, Allen, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds., with iron to master.

Schr. Louisa, Gray, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Albion, Smith, Ranger, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Hopkins, Portland, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Arctic, Ogden, St. Marks 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to A. Abbott.

Schr. Pathway, Compton, Indianola 26 ds., with cotton to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Champion, Dukes, Virginia.
Schr. J. L. Bayles, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. A. Roberson, Merritt, Virginia.
Schr. Wave, Call, Virginia.
Schr. W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Virginia.
Schr. Asa Eldridge, Stedman, Virginia.
Schr. J. E. French, Ware, Virginia.
Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. D. N. Hudson, Sears, New-Bedford, for Albany.
Schr. Judge Tenny, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Forest, ——, Fall River.
Schr. N. J. Rose, Wright, Virginia.
Schr. J. G. Ferris, Hunt, Virginia.
Schr. Breeze, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. B. P. Binns, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Ella Cannon, Barrett, Virginia.
Schr. W. E. Leggett, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia.

Below.

Ship Ferdinand, (Brem.,) from Bremen.
Ship R. Robinson, from Shields.
Ship Ceres, from Shields.
Bark Baltimore, (Pruss.,) from Rotterdam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 24—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug James A. Stevens, having in tow one of the Coast Wrecking Co.'s schooners, has gone to the assistance of the brig Charles E. Poole, ashore at Great Egg Harbor.

Spoken, &c.

Fire Queen—steamship, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, July 11, off Hastnet.

Gen. Shepley—ship, bound W., was seen, July 15, lat. 43, lon. 60.

Port-au-Platt—schr., from Sagua for New-York, July 22, lat. 37, lon. 73 45.

Foreign Ports.

Sld. from Liverpool, July 13, Kangaroo, (s.) Manning, New-York; Emily, Thrussell, New-Orleans; J. B. Daffus, Webster, Boston. Ent. out 13th, Delaware, Thomson, Boston and Philadelphia; Belle Wood, Freeman, New-Orleans; The Queen, (s.) Grogan, New-York; Jennie Moody, McMullen, Philadelphia; Ocean Belle, Williams, Rio Janeiro.

Sld. from Newport, July 12, Samoset, McCobb, Cape Verds. Arr. at do. 15th, Argean, Lindsay, Havre, for Cape Verds.

Sld. from Queenstown, July 12, Woden, Schievelbin, (from Baltimore,) Hull. Arr. at do. 14th, Ludwig, Fleming, New-York.

Ent. out at London, July 13, Venus, Parker, Philadelphia.

At Bristol, July 13, Danube, Broughton, and Hampton, Atkinson, for New-York, ldg.

Sld. from Falmouth, July 13, Schamyl, Svendserer, (from Philadelphia) Koningsberg.

Cardiff—In port July 13, ships Aberdeen, Anderson, for Cape Verds; Montpelier, Watts; George Fish, Springer, and Memnon, Baker, for Rio Janeiro; Thos. Lord, Prebble, for Kurrachee; Mary Baker, Scott, for New-York; bark Voient, Langthorn, for Buenos Ayres, all ldg.

Newport—In port, July 13, ship Wizard King, Woodworth, for Bombay, ldg.

Glasgow—In port July 13, barks Guiona, Holmes, for Boston, ldg.; Leon Crespo, for San Francisco, do.

Leghorn—In port, July 11, ship Kit Carson, Pennell, for New-York; Paolo, (Ital.,) Tancredit, for Boston.

Cadiz—Sld. July 6, brig Ibis, (Nor.,) Thoraldsen, New-York. Arr. at do. 8th, bark Johann Kepler, (Brem.,) Rahe, Boston.

Helvoet—Sld. 12th, Amelia Gehring, Hayne, Cardiff.

Hamburg—Sld. 11th, Grace Sargent, Mitchell, England.

Passed Elsinore 9th, Precis, Marcussen, from Boston.

Georgetown, Dem.—In port 5th, bark Marinetta, (Ital.,) Laraggi; brigs Ida C., Bogart; Lark, Hudgens, from Baltimore, dischg.; Mississippi, Doe, for Baltimore, to sail 12th; Bastizzinco, James, for New-York, to sail 12th.

At Remedios, July 12, brig Emma, ldg. for Boston; bark Marathon, for Philadelphia or New-York in 4 ds.; brig Waldo, for Boston.

Lord Brougham's Nose involuntarily turns up whenever he is annoyed or disgusted. If nasal organs generally have that faculty, what a turning up of all tasteful noses there would be at the coarse scents which charlatans try to palm off upon the public as PHALON'S IMMORTAL EXTRACT OF THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Are You Going Out of Town?

If so, don't fail to visit BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, and provide yourselves with an outfit. Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shoes at the lowest prices, for ladies, gents and children, and No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail by GEO. F. MERKLEE, 77 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing Machine, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*]
Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

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Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

McMillan—Dodge.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, by Rev. Mr. Mills, Charles McMillan, of Troy, N. Y., to Henrietta L., daughter of Richard J. Dodge, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Andrews.—On Sunday, July 22, after a short illness Dr. Thomas D. Andrews, of Brooklyn, 42 years of age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his brother, John Andrews, No. 79 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Banks.—On Tuesday, July 24, Charlotte Lenox, daughter of the late William Banks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

Bogart.—On Sunday, July 22, after a short but severe illness, Matilda A., widow of the late John A. Bogart, aged 49 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Fettretch, No. 96 East 60th-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

Delaplaine.—On Monday morning, July 23, at 3½ o'clock, Julia A., widow of the late John F. Delaplaine, and daughter of the late Isaac Clason, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 273 5th-av. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Davis.—On Monday, July 23, at his residence, No. 129 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Charles A. Davis.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Empire Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge-room on Wednesday, (this day,) at 1 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of our departed Bro. P. G., Chas. A. Davis. By order,

S. CROCKETT, N. G.

A. Halsey Plummer, Secretary pro tem.

Duncan.—At Irvine, Penn., on Saturday, July 14, at the residence of Dr. W. A. Irvine, Miss Emily Duncan, in the 74th year of her age.

Dortic.—At Augusta, Ga., on Saturday, July 21, in the 69th year of his age, Germain T. Dortic, a native of Bordeaux, France, formerly a resident of this City.

Field.—At Tremont, on Monday, July 23, of cholera infantum, Carrie H., youngest child of William R. and Mary H. Field, aged 2 years and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her parents' residence, at 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, July 25. Cars leave 26th-st. at 10 o'clock.

Gordon.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 24, John M. Gordon, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 194 Front-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M.

Gunzenhauser.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 24, Amelia Georgiana, wife of George Gunzenhauser, and daughter of Edward Hilker, aged 20 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 15 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Husted.—At Marlboro, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 24, Arthur Ellsworth, second son of William A. and Ellen F. Husted, of Brooklyn, aged 5 years and 2 months. Funeral services at 2 P. M. on Thursday, at that place.

Mackay.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Monday, July 23, Mary W., wife of John S. Mackay, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the Church of the Messiah, corner of Green and Clermont avs., Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. Thrall's,) this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Moore.—On Monday, July 23, after a short illness, Catharine, wife of Henry Moore, deceased, aged 76 years.

Her relatives and friends, as well as those of her sons, Henderson, William H. and Daniel B., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 129 West 21st-st.

Mead.—On Monday, July 23, Ralph Mead, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Rice.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 22, Peter Rice, of the firm of Peter Rice & Co., in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sydney-place, Brooklyn.

Sinclair.—On Tuesday morning, July 24, after a lingering illness, Ida W., daughter of Margaret and William Sinclair, aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 120 East 34th-st., without further invitation.

Savage.—At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, July 19, James C. Savage, of the firm of Savage, Keith & Wood, Chicago, Ill., aged 37 years.

Swan.—At Stonington, Conn., on Monday, July 23, Mrs. Cassandra Swan, widow of the late Capt. Thomas E. Swan, aged 47 years.

Tinson.—Suddenly, at Long Branch, on Tuesday, July 24, Robert N. Tinson, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 54 East 34th-st., on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Thomas Savage, the Vice-Consul General of the United States at Havana, Cuba, of the death, on the 7th day of September, 1864, at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, of Gustavus Borystreacon, said to be a native of Sweden, but a naturalized citizen of the United States.

It is believed that the relatives of the wife of deceased are residing in the State of New-York.

OFFICIAL.—No. 67.

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 23, 1866.

The body of an unknown boy was found at Pier No. 44 North River, aged about fifteen years, medium built, dark hair, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, black vest, black cloth pants, turned up at the bottom, shoes, white socks or stockings, course muslin shirt, without bosom, turned up at elbows; had the appearance of an emigrant; been in the water three weeks.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A GOOD NUMBER.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August contains portraits of Benj. Franklin, Lewis Cass, C. F. Brydges, Brunell, Mrs. Parkhurst, &c., with articles on Responsibility; Sowing and Reaping; The Servant Question; Getting Married; Writing, The Philosophy of Phonography; How to Live; Air and Sunlight; Summer and its Lessons; Over Eating; Head and Body; Man-Monkeys; Insanity and Religious Excitements; Physiognomy, Time, Tune, Veneration, Double Chins, Large Ears, &c. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

In Logansport, Ind., on Thursday night, July 12, a gunsmith named HUDSON stepped into a saloon, and was invited to drink by a young Irishman. The barkeeper, however, refused to give HUDSON liquor, as he was already considerably intoxicated, whereupon he went to his shop, which was near by, and procured a revolving rifle, threatening to kill the first person who came out of the saloon. The first person fortunately went in the other direction, and was not molested. The next man who appeared was the Irishman, when HUDSON shot him, the ball passing through his breast from side to side, killing him instantly. HUDSON attempted to shoot again, but the cap refused to explode. He was finally secured and lodged in jail. There are now five persons confined in jail at Logansport, charged with murder.

The Southern States are at present flooded with counterfeit Treasury notes, national bank notes, and fractional currency of every denomination. One of the Treasury detectives, while on an official visit in one of the Southern cities, seized upon the money 'tills' of several merchants doing quite an extensive business, and discovered that about one-half their contents were counterfeit. A postmistress in one of the Southern States recently returned to the Treasury $42 50, which she had received from the sale of internal revenue stamps, and $20 of the amount was spurious, which, unfortunately for her, she must make good. The redemption division of the Treasury is also daily receiving large sums of these spurious issues from all parts of the country.

An Irishman in Lafayette, Ind., who had been on a spree ever since the 4th, beat his wife on the 12th. Her screams brought her brother, who, as the local paper says, pitched in and gave him a severe and doubly merited whipping, entirely closing one eye and seriously bruising him about the head and face. The Irishman accused his brother-in-law of assault and battery and the Mayor fined him one cent and costs and remitted the costs, while he sent the husband to jail in default of bail, to answer to the charge of beating his wife.

The New-Orleans *Times* of July 7 says: "One of the Louisiana planters who has seen no indication that the cotton crop will be a failure, writes to a commission house in this city that he expects to send a shipment of new cotton to New-Orleans about the middle of next month. One of the planters who will consign to this house expects to make 400 bales, another 600, and another 800."

A negro has formally petitioned the Probate Court of Tallahatchie County, Ala., to be allowed to sell himself into slavery. He is 22 years old, a good field hand, and, he believes, worth a thousand dollars. He says there are too many responsibilities surrounding him, and that he is dissatisfied with his present condition. The Probate Court could do nothing for him.

The Troy *Whig* says: "The village gossips of Green Island were all agog one evening last week, occasioned by the marriage of a venerable citizen, over whose head was passed some fifty Summers and Winters, to a blushing damsel of "sweet sixteen." The courtship is said to have been of but two hours' duration, and the bridegroom has been a widower but three months."

The United States Marshal at Newbern is serving warrants of arrest on delinquent Postmasters in Beaufort and Pitt Counties, N. C., for the balance due the Government at the breaking out of the war. Several have been held to bail to appear at the next term of the United States Circuit Court, to be held at Raleigh in November.

A colored child, six or seven years old, fell from a third-story window in Troy on Sunday afternoon, a distance of 30 feet, and struck on its head on a pile of cobble-stones, without suffering injury beyond a slight cutting of its tongue by its teeth by the force of the concussion.

Two little boys in Iowa got into a fight the other day, and before they could be separated one had his head badly gashed with a brickbat, and the other two ribs broken.

Thirty-eight applicants for admission into the Freshman Class were examined at Brown University on Friday last, an unusually large number for the first examination.

The people of New-London, Conn., recently abolished their Police force, and numerous incendiary fires have made them see the matter in a new light.

Six churches are now in process of erection in Indianapolis, Ind. Work has also been commenced on a cathedral.

The shipment of cotton from Savannah to Europe for the year ending June 30, was 89,018 bales.

A negro, with blazing red hair and whiskers, is a *habitué* of the Mobile Police Court.

Some of the Richmond people call watermelons "cholera bombshells."

Springfield, Mass., is to have its public baths.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Times*, who has recently visited Stonewall JACKSON's grave, complains of its neglected condition, saying: "The grave was grassless, or rather the grass was withered and dead. The sods, once neatly joined, were gaping apart, and there was not a garland, or even a memorial rose-bud on the breast of the great leader, who was so fond of flowers. The graves of the chivalric PAXTON and the gallant GREENLEE DAVIDSON, soldiers of his own proving, who lie hard by him, are well tended, and the bouquets upon them are often renewed by fair and loving hands; but the lowly bed of Stonewall JACKSON is neglected, and the votive offerings are few and far between. Yet the 'angels' visits' are frequent. Why are the flowers forgotten?"

HENRY HOLCOMBE TUCKER, D. D., was installed as President of the Mercer University, Georgia, July 10. In his brief address he alluded to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, now President of Washington College, Virginia, and said that he felt it "no small honor to be made the peer—the *official* peer, of that personally peerless man; no small thing to wear the same honors and bear the same responsibilities and discharge the same duties and occupy an official chair side by side with the great chieftain, whose name is dear to millions, and whose glory is commensurate with the civilization of the globe." His first official act was the conferring, by authority of the Faculty and Trustees, the degree of LL. D. on Gen. LEE. The annual oration before the literary societies was delivered by Gen. HENRY R. JACKSON, of Savannah.

FREDERIC DAN HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Boston, who has been elected Bishop of Maine, is a native of Western Massachusetts, and was educated as a Unitarian, graduating at the Harvard Divinity School. He preached in Boston many years in a Unitarian pulpit. In 1855 he was made "Plummer Professor of Christian Morals" in Harvard College. Not long afterwards he united with the Episcopalians, and resigned his Professorship. He has since been settled in Boston. He was for many years editor of the *Religious Monthly*. He has published several volumes of his sermons, and edited three or four volumes of poems. He is a man of brilliant talents, and in social intercourse is one of the most attractive of men.

A dispatch from Helena, Ark., July 4, states that Mrs. HENRIETTA W. DAVENPORT, of that place, had just been notified that she had fallen heir to an estate worth $2,000,000, in Scotland, through her uncle, ROBERT BRUCE BLACKBURN, recently deceased, who was one of the heaviest manufacturers in Europe. Mrs. DAVENPORT is the only surviving child of his only sister, and, with her mother, moved to this country in 1848, and located in northern Georgia, where she married. Since the war she and her husband, with their two children, have resided in Helena.

The Trustees of the University of Georgia have elected the following new Professors: Dr. W. L. JONES TERRELL, Professor of Agriculture and Professor of Chemistry and Geology; Gen. M. L. SMITH, Professor of Civil Engineering; Col. W. L. BRUNN, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; Capt. L. H. CHARCONNIER, Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages; Commodore J. PEMBROKE JONES, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

The Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has conferred the following honorary degrees: The degree of Doctor of Laws on Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D.D., of New-York; Rev. J. CUMMINGS, D. D., of Middletown, Conn. The degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Dr. STEELE, President of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.; Rev. G. W. QUEREAN, Principal of Clark Seminary, Aurora, Ill.; Rev. GEORGE HARE, New-York.

The Okalona (Miss.) *News* announced that Rev. MATTHEW DAVENPORT, who would be 100 years years of age on the 11th of July, would on that day day, God willing, preach in the town of Okolona, and "desired to meet on that occasion the ministers of the Gospel of every Christian denomination, and all professions of every persuasion."

Rev. W. D. SEIGFRIED, whose arrest in Philadelphia on a criminal charge we have already published, is out in a card of defence, in which he alleges that the woman making the accusation against him is actuated by mercenary motives, and that he will be able to prove this fact at the proper time.

The Clyde (Ohio) *Times* says, "the grave of one of Ohio's noblest and bravest sons is at this day unmarked by even the rudest stone. The body of the great MCPHERSON lies in the Clyde Cemetery, but the spot is only known by a small mound of earth over a rough head-board."

Gen. SHERIDAN has been recently pleased by the repartee of a Texas paper, which quoted his jest that "if he owned Texas and Tophet, he would rent the former and live in the other place," and curtly added, "d—n a man that wouldn't stand up for his own country."

Gen. GEORGE V. GRANDY is to deliver the historical address at the centennial celebration at Vergennes, Vt., Aug. 1. An oration will also be delivered by Hon. FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE, member of Congress from the Second Vermont District, and a native of Vergennes.

Mr. GEORGE E. SENSENEY, at one time editor of the Winchester *Republican*, but during the war in the employ of the Government, is in the workhouse in Washington, having been compelled to enter it through lack of employment.

Major J. H. LACY and J. W. SLAUGHTER, Esq., have each offered the Memorial Association of Fredericksburgh, Va., whatever of land they may desire for cemetery purposes, from ten to forty acres, in the vicinity of the Wilderness battle-field.

Mrs. ELLEN SHAW, a widow woman 60 years of age, fell from a second-story window in Buffalo, on Sunday evening, and severed an artery in one of her legs, by which she bled to death in about twenty minutes. She had been drinking.

Capt. THOMAS CARD, 93 years of age, who lives on the river-bank six miles above Portsmouth, N. H., on the 4th of July, without assistance, rowed his boat to the city, attended the celebration, and rowed back in the afternoon.

Col. DON PIATT, whose first wife was so well-known in literary circles under the *nom de plume* of "Belle Smith," was married a second time, on the 12th, to Miss ELLA KIRBY, daughter of TIMOTHY KIRBY, Esq., of Cincinnati.

A suit for breach of promise, with damages laid at $10,000, has been brought against a gay gentleman in New-Hampshire, 80 years of age, who celebrated the recent Fourth by wedding a lady of 60 Summers.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is suffering severely, the Boston *Commonwealth* says, from the results of two falls upon the ice last Winter, and is unable to use a pen, and, consequently, his work on the *History of the Anti-Slavery Cause* is wholly retarded.

R. E. RICKER, Esq., Supt. of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, has been elected Superintendent of Rolling Stock on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at a salary of $7,000 per annum.

Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, of Trinity College, North Carolina, has been elected to the Presidency of Soule University, at Chapel Hill, Texas, one of the largest and most prosperous in the Southwest.

In an altercation at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 18th, between Gov. BROWNLOW's son and another editor, young BROWNLOW is said to have been thoroughly thrashed.

The wife of Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS fell overboard from the Louisville mail-boat lately, and narrowly escaped drowning. The General sprang in and saved her.

Gov. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, delivered a memorial address on the life and character of the late Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, in Raleigh, on Thursday, July 19.

FITZHUGH LEE is hard at work on his plantation, near the White House, attending to his crops, building a house in place of one destroyed during the war, making fences, laying roads, &c.

Mrs. DAVID SMITH, of Lebanon, Tenn., recently gave birth to four children—two boys and two girls—each weighing six pounds. The mother and children are doing well, and all are likely to live.

BENJAMIN HOMER HALL, of Troy, has been invited by the Vermont Historical Society to pronounce the annual address before that Society at Montpelier, October next.

Rev. GEORGE L. PETRIE, of the Presbyterian Church at Montgomery, Ala., has been elected Professor of Mathematics by the Trustees of Oakland College.

The largest income returned in Troy for 1865 is $176,795—that of HENRY BURDEN, Esq. The next largest is JOHN A. GRISWOLD's, $159,657.

The youngest son of HENRY A. WISE (JOHN S. WISE) received the medal awarded by the University of Virginia to the best debater.

Gen. BAILEY, who saved PORTER's fleet by damming the Red River, has settled in Missouri and gone to stock raising.

Dr. JOHN S. ROCK, the well-known colored lawyer and lecturer, lies very low in consumption, at his residence in Boston.

The widow of Gen. GAINES is at the Northampton (Mass.) water-cure establishment.

Ex-Confederate Gen. C. M. SHELLEY intends to build a fine hotel at Selma, Ala.

Senator KIRKWOOD has been appointed a Trustee of the University of Iowa.

Mrs. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent.

Ex-President FILLMORE has promised to deliver an oration in Paris at the Exposition next year.

ANNA DICKINSON is passing the Summer at Rye Beach, N. H.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, the poet, is at the Isles of Shoals, N. H.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
FRENCH BALMORALS.
An elegant variety of
TRAVELING SKIRTS.
A beautiful assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.
LADIES AT SARATOGA, LONG BRANCH, CAPE MAY AND NEWPORT
Can have goods FORWARDED by EXPRESS.
Give size of waist, &c.,
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer.
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MOURNING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN DRESS GOODS. ALSO, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c., WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK. N. B.—DRESSES AND SUITS MADE UP ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND BEST MANNER. A HANDSOME STOCK OF GOODS FOR TRAVELING SUITS. W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND FANCY articles, AU BON MARCHE.
Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sèvres.
Ladies visiting Paris, should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment; they will find an immense assortment of every NOVELTY of the finest quality and real cheapness.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.
Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.
Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:
First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.
Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 24, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON Wednesday night, July 11, on Car No. 26 Grand-st. and 42d-st. Ferries, near Union-square, a GOLD HUNTING WATCH, No. 13,561, John Harrison, London, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by leaving it at George Allen's jewelry-store, corner Broadway and Lispenard-st.

LOST OR BURNED—BANK BOOK ON THE Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 68,752. The finder will please return it to the Bank, and receive the thanks of the loser.

TRUNK LOST—$5 REWARD—TRUNK marked "C. R. Blauvelt." Whoever will return said trunk and contents to No. 364 West 35th-st. will receive the above reward.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston, and $10,000 reward is offered to any one who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it to you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember, this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 159 (old No. 111) East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 18,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COM'Y
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
CAPITAL....................$1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.
IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
A. A. LOW, S. G. WHEELER, Jr., W. R. TRAVERS, HORACE F. CLARK, J. B. JOHNSTON, J. M. WATERBURY, FREEMAN CLARKE, AMASA J. PARKER, ALLEN MUNROE, DANIEL C. HOWELL, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JOHN MAGEE, WM. F. RUSSELL, DAVID DOWS, BENJ. H. HUTTON, FRANCIS SKIDDY, DANIEL DEVLIN, HENRY E. DAVIES, HENRY K. BOGERT, E. B. WESLEY, GEORGE W. CUYLER, JAMES M. MCLEAN, ELISHA RIGGS, JAMES FORSYTH, J. W. FREEMAN, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

CHAS. GRAHAM,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.
We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New-York on Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year.
Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. Wm. Milnor Roberts and others, on our behalf, and their highly satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and a safe and judicious investment.
The proceeds of these bonds ($6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that this Mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.
The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.
To the first applicants we are prepared to sell $500,000 at the low rate of 80 cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income and adds 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.
Any further inquiries will be answered at our office,
JAY COOKE & CO.

LOAN FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA
FOR
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
Proposals will be received up to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, July 25, for one thousand bonds of the State of Louisiana of one thousand dollars each, payable in 1886, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.
These bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved 22d December, 1865, and for the purpose of providing money to defray the cost of rebuilding, under the supervision of a Board of Levee Commissioners, the levees on the Mississippi River, and reclaiming for cultivation extensive districts of country most favorable for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. 4,668,124 acres of swamp lands, belonging to the State of Louisiana, are specially pledged as security for these bonds, and the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands are designated as a Sinking Fund by law to pay interest on bonds, and as applicable to their redemption by purchase.
The debt proper of the State of Louisiana does not exceed four and a half millions of dollars, and the State has preserved an unstained reputation in respect to its public faith. Its resources are large and its productions of great importance, and its bonds offer to investers of capital a certain and reliable security.
Applications for bonds can be made to the undersigned, at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.; but the rejection of bids is reserved.
TOBIAS GIBSON,
ROBERT B. JONES, } Levee Commissioners.
A. W. WALKER,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.
The directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of
THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.
upon the premiums earned during the year ending with 30th June, ult., on all policies entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip therefor will be issued on the 20th of September.
ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND
for the payment in full of the
SCRIP ISSUED IN 1860,
with six per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 10.
ALSO,
A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
on outstanding scrip for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable 20th September.
Transfer-books to be closed from 1st to 20th September.
ALSO,
a semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, 16th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President,
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS
bought and sold on commission.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
JAS. VAN NORDEN, WM. K. THORN, JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, WM. S. FAITOUTE, RICHARD F. CARMAN, JOHN RANDALL, ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN W. AMERMAN, A. M. BININGER, EDMUND HURRY, DANIEL B. PIERSON, CHAS. BUTTS, WM. P. COOLEDGE, WM. T. LONGWORTH, RICHARD C. COMBES, THOS. B. PECK, JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO.,
UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF 50 SHARES QUICKsilver Mining Co., No. 4,371, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to C. R. MARVIN & CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	108⅞	109⅛	June, 7-30........	103	103¼
Coupon, '81	108⅞	109⅛	July, 7-30........	103	103¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62..	104½	104⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	106¾	106⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅜	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64..	104¾	104⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65..	104⅝	104¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Registered.	98⅞	99⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅛	110⅜
10-40 Coupon.....	99	99⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅝	108⅞
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅝	106⅞
Gold..............	150	150⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106¼
August, 7-30.....	103	103⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅝	105¾

NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.
GWYNNE & DAY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Buy and sell on commission STOCKS, GOLD and U. S. SECURITIES.
Country bankers' accounts received on favorable terms.

FINANCIAL.
Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address
THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.
F. C. SCRANTON, President.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.
Capital....................$2,000,000 00
Assets July 1, 1866....................3,595,222 00
Liabilities July 1, 1866....................130,385 13
The directors of the company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
The Joint Board of Directors of the above companies have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. clear of tax, payable at New-York and Philadelphia on and after July 31, 1866.
Also, the stockholders of July 19, 1866, have the right of subscribing at par for unissued stock according to the conditions of a circular, which may be obtained when collecting this dividend. The right to subscribe is limited to Sept. 1, 1866, and will be one new share for four old shares. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Dated at PRINCETON, N. J., July 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.
NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.
Capital....................$200,000
Surplus....................80,647
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
July 21, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866....................$50,135 45
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the 1st day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

HENRY ROBERT JOYNT.—INFORMAtion is requested respecting HENRY ROBERT JOYNT, who, previous to and in the years 1857 and 1858 resided in Barnwell District, South Carolina, a cotton planter, whether he be living or dead, and whether he died a bachelor without a child or remoter lawful issue. He was a son of a medical man at Bristol. If dead, a necessary certificate to prove the same in London is requested. Any person giving the above information will be recompensed and paid for their trouble. Apply to Mr. GEORGE COOKE, Solicitor, No. 29 Guildford-st., Russell-square, London, England.
N. B.—In 1856 and 1858 he visited Bristol, and then said he was not married. He left Liverpool on the 26th April, 1858, for New-York, and has not since been heard of in England.

C. L. M.—RECEIVED ALL THE LETTERS, and is very happy. Leaves suddenly. Will write to W. by 1st August.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:
(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.
This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.
(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.
This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.
All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.
Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.
Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.
The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 16, 1866.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL,
AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.
Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 16, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.
The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 70° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.
The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.
Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.
All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 25, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH THE following articles will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon on the 1st day of August next, at which time the bids will be opened. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for ——," (here insert the name of article,) that they may be distinguished from other business letters and directed to Paymaster A. H. GILMAN, Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.
All articles to be of the best quality, free from defects, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in good order and condition, free of expense to the Government, and subject to inspection and measurement according to the rules adopted by the Navy Department. The right is reserved to reject all bids considered exorbitant or much above the market rates.
A. H. GILMAN, Paymaster U. S. N.

REQUISITION NO. 2, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT:
1,478 feet Wire-Rope, 4½ inches.
851 feet Wire-Rope, 5 inches.
3,637 feet Wire-Rope, 5½ inches.
549 feet Wire-Rope, 6½ inches.
1,059 feet Wire-Rope, 3¾ inches.
612 feet Wire-Rope, 2½ inches.
544 feet Wire-Rope, 3½ inches.
210 feet Wire-Rope, 6¼ inches.
478 feet Wire-Rope, 3 inches.
216 feet Wire-Rope, 2 inches.
230 feet Wire-Rope, 2¾ inches.
The price per pound to be stated.
To be of the best quality; six-strand fine wire-rope; not galvanized, with a jute heart, laid right-handed.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 260 F-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.—Separate sealed proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at Washington Navy-yard, viz.:
200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds chain links, 1¼ inch diameter and 15 inches long.
90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds chain links, 1⅛ inch diameter and 13½ inches long.
40,000 (forty thousand) pounds chain links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 13 inches long.
5,000 (five thousand) pounds 3½ inch round bar iron (refined.)
2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2⅞ inch round bar iron (refined.)
1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 2⅝ inch round bar iron (refined.)
2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2¼ inch round bar iron (refined.)
The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy-yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.
Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.
CALVIN C. JACKSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
July 18, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.
Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.
The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.
Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.
Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.
TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.
Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN is this dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB F. COLE retiring.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866. JACOB F. COLE,
Special Partner.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., and will continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, Yankee notions and hosiery, at No. 356 Broadway.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD,
DOMINICUS SNEDEKER.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, AT present engaged in a Wall-st. banking-house as cashier, desires to form a copartnership for the purpose of entering into the stock commission and banking business, and desires $25,000 special capital; the best of references given, including his present employers. Address STRICTLY COMMISSION, Box 162 *Times* Office.

CHEAP FUEL—BEST QUALITY OF COKE AT $5 per chaldron, delivered by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 15th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS AND GAITERS.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock,
AT
STORE NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.,
a large variety of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE STOCK of a RETAIL DEALER.
The above goods will be sold without reserve.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
July 23, 1866.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster, D. E., I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 A. M., a large quantity of Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of 25 coal-scuttles, one 30, 25 and one 60-gallon cauldron kettles, stove-pipe, dripping-pans, 1 invincible range, 21 empire ranges, 57 heating stoves, &c. Also, clothing, camp and garrison equipage as follows: 150 uniform hats, 17 uniform coats, 500 pairs shoulder scales, 177 pairs great-coat straps, 375 mosquito bars, 161 spades, 131 shovels, 186 axes, 458 camp-kettles, 230 mess-pans, 100 hatchets, 10 bugles, 102 drums, 210 pickaxes, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, &c., &c. Also, 10 wall tents, flies and poles, 820 common tents and 4,303 shelter tents.
The above-named stores have all been condemned as unfit for Government use, but many good bargains may be had. Terms of sale, cash on delivery and weighing by the auctioneer. For further particulars apply at the barracks or to the undersigned.
The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous. R. C. MORGAN,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
30,000 TONS
OF
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JULY 25, 1866.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTIETH AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
30,000 TONS
of FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be more fully known at the time of sale.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL and RESTAURANT, No. 367 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST:
IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.
The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.
The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.
BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 200 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suite in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.
HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ¾ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.
MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.
GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.
OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 204 numbers; regulator-clock, &c., &c.
RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2½ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety; cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.
THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold after the furniture, particulars of which will be given in due time.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, July 26, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., (by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of William Montross, Esq., assignee:)
Assets, books, accounts, judgments, notes, &c., of the late house of Jennings, Wheeler & Co.
A. PRENTICE, Esq., Attorney of Assignee,
No. 195 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:
About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white-oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.
EDWD. HOOKER,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River:
600 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, balance of cargo of bark *Maddalena*, from Palermo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Commercial Association, held Tuesday, July 24, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove GEORGE B. BOWELL, an esteemed member of this Association and former Vice-President of this Board; and
Whereas, By this dispensation we mourn the loss of a strictly upright, an honorable merchant and eminently benevolent and charitable citizen and a true and constant friend,
Resolved, That in the sudden death of our deceased friend and associate we are reminded that "in the midst of life we are in death," and admonished to emulate his many Christian virtues.
Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of the deceased our sincere regard for their loss, and our deep sympathy with them in their great bereavement in this hour of affliction.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them by our Secretary.
Published by order of the Board.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DUFFIELD'S
CELEBRATED HAMS,
The oldest and best brand—Established in 1837.
For sale to the trade, to arrive, by
CHARLES DUFFIELD,
No. 6,280 Post-office Drawer,
Chicago, Ill.
McILVAINE BROTHERS, Agents, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,
MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.
Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

UNITED STATES
QUARTERMASTER'S
AND ORDNANCE STORES.
PRIVATE SALE.
Mule, wheel and lead harness, bridles and collar reins, halters, McClellan saddles, artillery saddles, shelter, wall, hospital, common and Sibley tents; linen sheets, pillow cases, drawers, overcoats and pants, surcingles, sweat collars, artillery, ambulance and plow harness, horse brushes and curry combs.
The attention of traders, farmers, teamsters and others is called to this stock, as it will be sold for one-fourth its original cost. DAVID SMITH,
No. 48 Dey-st., New-York City.

LARGE PAPER MILL WANTED—A mill with modern improvements and capacity to turn out three tons of printing paper per day. Fourdrinier machine preferred, either water or steam power, convenient to New-York, or accessible by water or railroad. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,796 Post-office, New-York.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries New-York offices of the Companies, No. 33 Broad-st Room No. 22.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 33 Washington-st., near Reade.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEW SAFE, FITTED for a banking or counting office. Inquire of J. B. PERRY, No. 33 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; best of City reference; she is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1.2 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAID TO A lady, or young ladies, by a competent woman, Protestant; has the best of City reference for character and capability; no objections to travel; is accustomed to travel; would go as maid and nurse with a family going to travel. Address or call, for three days, E. B., No. 359 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress, in a private family, understands her business thoroughly; can do up ladies, muslins and do French fluting; has good City reference; Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as good cook and pastry baker; to assist with washing and ironing if required; can take care of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; has two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to go out by the day as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking, shirts; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; a permanent situation prefered; City reference. Call for two days at No. 88 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 325 West-42d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and plain sewer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st., second floor, front room, over the grocery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended cooks, cooks, wash and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, young girls, houseworkers, &c., of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse, and to sew for a lady and child; wages, $10. Call at No. 32 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman, as housekeeper. Call at No. 185 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in a family, or as housekeeper; the best of references given. Address E. B., Station D.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY OF middle age, wishes a situation as companion to an invalid or housekeeper in a gentleman's family. The best of references can be furnished. Address M. F., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR FARMER'S SITuation, by a respectable man, Protestant, married, with one child; or would take charge of a large or small place, where he would have accommodation for his family; is perfect master of his business in every respect; would act as coachman if required; is willing to make himself generally useful; not afraid to work at anything; best possible references. Call on or address, for one week, J. J., No. 1,391 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands perfectly both the care of greenhouse and grapery and the laying out of grounds; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter, a good cook and excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address A. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by an American man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who also understands perfectly the care of cows and horses; moderate wages expected, and first-class City references furnished. Call on or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—WORK ON A FARM BY A YOUNG man, an educated deaf mute; understands farming pretty well; can give references as to honesty and capability; prefers a place near the City. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family, can give the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at or address Wilson's stables, No. 87 16th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands his business; also understands the proper care of a horse, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; the best of reference. Address W. S., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (Protestant) as coachman; is a first-class groom and a careful driver; can work in a garden; is willing and obliging; four years' reference from his last place; no objection to the country; good references. Address T. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRICTLY temperate, industrious man, with first-class City references, as coachman and gardener; has five years' reference from last employer. Call, or address JOSEPH, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man of first-rate abilities; has a full and thorough knowledge of his business in every respect, and can be highly recommended. Address H. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING TO Europe advertises for a situation for his coachman, who can go highly recommended. Call or address STABLES, No. 149 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, or M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; married, without incumbrance; the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to country; good reference given. Address W. H. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man of ability as coachman and groom; best of City reference. Call in yard No. 5 West 15th-st., where his present employer may be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican man, to care and drive horses; is a first-class groom, and will work for $20 per month. Call, or address ISAAC H., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT; a situation as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address D. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; can give the best of references from his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

TO BUILDERS AND OPERATORS.—MY services to manage and superintend can be procured for reasonable pay; have conducted business 20 years as carpenter and builder; best of reference from architects. H. GALE, No. 348 West 35th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,
5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address
R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS MARried man, with not more than two children, to take charge of a place of six acres, in Westchester County, and to make himself generally useful; none who are not thoroughly acquainted with vegetable gardening and the care of a horse, and can milk, need apply. To one who can come well recommended, either white or colored, and who is willing to work, fair wages will be given, and a good house to live in. Address Box No. 162 *Times* Office, giving reference and stating where the party can be seen.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced party, with suitable references, to take position as a general agent in New-York City for one of the principal Life and Accident Insurance Companies; also canvassers wanted for this City. Liberal commission allowed. Call at or address SUPERINTENDENT, No. 18 Wall-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AMERICAN WOman to take charge of the dining-room in a large Female College; three to four hundred boarders. None need apply if not acquainted with the business. No. 28½ Front-st., New-York, from 2 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A RAPID, CORRECT STENOgrapher to write from dictation. Applicant will state how many words he writes per minute, and compensation per thousand words. Address, by letter only, DEANE, No. 77 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL BOOKstore; persons unacquainted with the business, and not able to give the best of references, need not apply. For particulars inquire of Mr. ROSE, Stationer, No. 57 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SOAP-MAKER TO GO TO A neighboring city. One who thoroughly understands his business may apply to LOVELAND & WELCH, No. 381 West-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MEN TO SELL the New Internal Revenue Law; active canvassers can do well. Apply at the book-store No. 66 Nassau-st.

WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, A PORTER able to read and write. Apply with recommendations to No. 250 4th-avenue.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE IN A GOOD MANUFACTORY business; articles first-class, staple, and protected by patents; demand in advance of supply; sold in every hardware, house furnishing and furniture store in the United States; profits very large; entire stock turned every sixty days; no risk or waste stock whatever; will bear investigation. RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 158 Broadway, second floor front.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 capital, for the importation of a certain article patented in the United States; it is a safe investment, the article being in great demand, and always sold for cash; it might also be manufactured in the States. Address H. R. TICK, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

$1.000—A PARTNER WANTED TO take half interest in a business secured by patent throughout the United States. Articles of general utility. Profits 75 to 100 per cent. Call at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 22.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND....Grace....SATURDAY, July 28.
LOUISIANA....Thompson....SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
HELVETIA....Ogilori....SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN....Cutting....SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30
To London	110	35
To Antwerp	115	36
To Hamburg	115	37
To Bremen	125	38
To Havre	116	37
To Paris	120	40

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HAUST, Manager.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD....Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE. Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine....$80
Steerage, with superior fare....40

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST AND Havre will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 28, at 7:30 A. M. precisely.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock at the latest.

The VILLE DE PARIS will follow the PEREIRE, and sail Aug. 11.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, July 28. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 A. M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....July 25
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....July 28
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Aug. 4
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Aug. 11

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin....$90 Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 Steerage to Paris....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. J. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 25th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10:30 to 11:30 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The SCOTIA will sail on the 8th of August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80

Second class...$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power....9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...18th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons. 6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MARATHON....WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

NOTICE.—PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new steamer MONTANA will be open to the inspection of the public and those interested in the California trade, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 25th and 26th inst., at the Company's Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new Steamship TYBEE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage....$20

The favorite passenger steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

CHANGE OF STEAMER.

The favorite Side-wheel Steamship ALABAMA is now receiving Freight at Pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., and will sail for Savannah, direct, Saturday, July 28, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer are very fine, having been newly refitted.

For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 50 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE....THIRTY DOLLARS.

EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR LINE—Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The A 1 very fast steamship GRANADA will sail on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su 't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Superior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DARK brown, seven years old; very gentle and kind; would make an elegant coupe horse; has been owned by his present owner three years, and used as a family horse. Can be seen at the private stable No. 223 East 53d-st., or by calling on Mr. KIMBALL, No. 313 Broadway.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SOILED BY removal from No. 450 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms) for sale cheap, 300 new carriages, 1,000 sets of harness. J. WITTY, No. 533 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 26, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 29, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M.	

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after Friday, 20, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays) which will be 25 cents. Freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this port, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 21, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 21, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 22, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 23, 12 P. M.	Monday, July 23, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 24, 1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 24, 4½ P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45 and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal....$11 40
New-York to Saratoga....3 45
New-York to Syracuse....5 05
New-York to Rochester....6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls. 8 25

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9.20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,

Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.

NEW LINE.

On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT; also, Pomona Grove. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSION of a few hours, take the steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEX. ANNETT, which leaves Jersey City at 7¼ and 10¼ A. M. and 2¼ P. M. daily, and West 10th-st. at 8, 11 and 3, touching at Pier No. 4 North River, Dey-st. and West 34th-st., for Fort Lee (the old landing) and intermediate places. Fare for the excursion, 25c.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PICNIC OF 16th-st. Baptist Sabbath-school to Dudley's Grove, on Friday, July 27, 1866, by steamboat and barge. Boats will leave West 10th-st., at 7 o'clock, and 22d-st., at 7:45 A. M.

TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, ONE OF THE PRETtiest villas on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, about ten minutes' drive from station, with fine lawn, garden, stable, &c.; will be rented to April 1, 1868; possession immediately; furniture to be sold with the lease. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; or of BLACKWELL & SMITH, Orange.

TO LET—NEW HOUSE, NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished, with carriage-house and two acres, at Spuyten Duyvel, 30 minutes from the City. Fine location. Rent $300 per month to Nov. 1; $125 per month thereafter. Apply to E. H. MEAD, Office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LEASE—IN ASTORIA, A STORE 40x90, suitable for a country stock or any light manufacturing purpose. Public hall on third floor; would let first floor separately. Apply to ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—ONE DOOR from 5th-av., in 22d-st; four stalls in basement; from Aug. 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, at $75 per month, to such parties only as are known or made known to present occupant. Address C. M., Box No. 2,708 New-York Post-office.

COTTAGE TO LET FURNISHED—IN Bergen, N. J.; fine location; rent cheap. Inquire at Monticello-av. Drug-store, Bergen, or of ROBERT H. WISHART, No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 38, New-York.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises. IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO RENT—A MEDICAL OFFICE, (FURNISHED,) medicines, good will, &c., for sale cheap. Apply at No. 137 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, FURNISHED, IN FIFTH-av., for nine or twenty-one months, a first-class residence for a gentleman's family; the house must be well furnished, and contain five or six principal bedrooms; for a desirable house liberal rent will be paid, and full references given. N. B.—Immediate possesion requisite. Address, giving situation and full particulars, Box No. 6,183 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR a family of two; the house must be well furnished, and in complete order for one or two years. Address, giving full particulars and lowest terms, MORGAN, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 25 feet front, containing all modern improvements, between 34th and 40th sts., Madison and 6th avs.; price from $30,000 to $40,000; possession in October. Address H. W. D., Box No. 711 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE OR TWO two-story and attic or three-story houses. 22 to 25 feet front, lots 100 feet, in desirable location. Address Box No. 4,385 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, part of a house on the east side of the City, between 4th and 40th sts. Address R. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

FOR A FACTORY.—WANTED TO HIRE, ONE or more lofts, if possible 200x200 square; possession immediately. Address N. N., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 95 Broadway, New-York. Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made. References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Eighteen valuable building lots, suitable for gentlemen's residences, and in one of the best localities in Bergen County. These lots lately the property of Jacob Riley, deceased, surrounded by splendid residences, are on a high elevation, overlooking a branch of the Hackensack River, on the Englewood road, five minutes' walk from Leonia (formerly Fort Lee) station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and ten miles from New-York, trains running all times of the year to suit New-York merchants. This property is also only two miles from Fort Lee Ferry, where boats run at almost every hour in the day. The sale will take place on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, July 26, 1866, unless the weather should prove very stormy, in which event the sale will be postponed, and further notice of sale given. Terms and conditions, which will be easy, will be made known on day of sale by CATHERINE RILEY.

Maps of the property may be seen on the large posters, and on day of sale.

N. B.—Trains on the Northern Railroad leave Jersey City for Leonia at 9:12 A. M., 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Persons wishing to examine the property will do well to come up on the morning train, when they will be shown the property for sale.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR REFINERY, KNOWN as the Pacific Sugar Refinery, located at No. 352 Front-st., and running through to No. 699 Water-st.; is adapted to the working of sugar or molasses; buildings and all the appurtenances in excellent working order. The above presents a good opportunity for any one wishing to embark in the refining business. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars and permission to examine the premises, apply to DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE—NINE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st.; also, Nos. 21, 23 and 27 9th-av., the last a very desirable corner store. The above property rents for $8,500, is located in the Ninth Ward, in the vicinity of the great Gansevoort Market, covering about 30 acres of land. The property is rapidly improving in value, and is a most desirable investment for capitalists. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to S. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY dwelling-house and lot of land, No. 12 Washington-square; lot 31 feet 6 inches, front and rear, and 146 feet deep; alley in the rear. The house is replete with all the modern improvements, in fine order, and the furniture will be disposed of with the house; possession will be given in October next. For terms and permission to view the premises apply to HENRY S. LEVERICH, No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, A DESIRable country residence and outbuildings, with 18 acres of land, having a large front on the lake, and in a fine state of cultivation; a large supply of fruit and shade trees; one mile from steamboat landing, on North River. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SITUATED IN THE north part of and overlooking the village of Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York, a neat cottage, new and in perfect order, with about ½ an acre of ground. Plans at the office of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN—Location select and healthy; this property offers at once a delightful home, with a secure and promising investment; terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., NEAR Pleasure Bay, a splendid farm of 25 acres; fishing, bathing and yachting at the door; house, barn and boats all in good order. For particulars inquire of JACOB WARNER, on the premises.

BELMONT HALL FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, July 26, at 2 P. M., on the premises, at Schooley's Mountain, Morris County, N. J. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

A BARGAIN—FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—A farm; 28 acres; fair buildings; Westchester County; plenty fruit; would take merchandise. Principals address JONES, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BAY RIDGE.—THIRD-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—Beautiful villa sites, 2¼ to 7½ acres; splendid view of the Bay; unusual bargains. PURCELL & CO., No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A 37-ACRE HIGHLY IMPROVED farm, with all the appurtenances, 20 miles from New-York, near the Erie Railroad. Apply to P. M. REYNOLDS, No. 92 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINING NINE rooms; location healthy, pleasant and airy; price $4,800; near to depot. A. D. NEWELL, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME NEAR ENGLEWOOD.—Nine acres of excellent land, handsome house, well shaded, fine lawn, choice fruit; will sell low. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. G. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife; a suite of rooms, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; best of references given. Address J. C. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, CLEAN and quiet; use of bath and piano; board for ladies only if required, at No. 114 Green-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family, in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A private family at Ludlow, Vt.; location healthy; scenery fine. Inquire of M. C. BURTON, No. 579 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT BEDFORD, WESTchester County, Harlem Railroad; location healthy; house large, and situated in a fine grove. Apply to THOS. WHITTAKER, No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CORNWALL, Orange Co., N. Y., in a new house having a fine view, and easy of access. Large airy rooms and good board. Address C. BIRDSALL, Cornwall Landing.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.; this house has large shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHARLES LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight, or two small families can find good rooms and board in a private family residing 1½ miles from the village; house pleasantly situated on high ground; stabling accommodations, if required. Apply to WM. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains near Tarrytown will receive a few first-class guests. Liberal table; terms moderate. Particulars of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown, or B. BARNARD, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, until October, within one and a half hours' ride from City Hall. Address, stating location, terms, &c., A. G. E., Box 5,426 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD ON MILTON HEIGHTS—TWO rooms, large and small; first-class table; splendid view of river and surroundings; ten minutes' walk from landing. Address Mrs. L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO ROOMS to let, with board; house first-class, with bath; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address K., Box No. 2,976 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT SARATOGA.—PARTIES DESIRing board at Saratoga can find elegant accommodations and first-class board in a desirable location by addressing A. H., Box No. 637 Post-office, Saratoga Springs.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.; cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; call; save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suites.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:

F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.

For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

HOSACK HALL—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR Boys—Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., with thoroughly competent assistants, will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 57 West 44th-st., near 5th-av. For Circulars, with terms, testimonials, &c., apply at the Rooms as above, or at Carter's, Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKIS, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ENGLISH, French, German, Drawing, Music, Classics, Mathematics and other branches to fill all vacancies reported from the different States. Address the "*National Teachers' Institute, No. 532 Broadway, N. Y.*"

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires a situation as resident teacher in a family; can give instruction in Latin and Music; Brooklyn preferred; references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING Music, French (spoken) and English, desires an engagement for September, in a school or family; highest reference given. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PRESTON HOUSE,

SARATOGA.

This beautiful, spacious and admirably kept house is now open to the *bon ton* of America. Pleasure-seekers and comfort-lovers North and South are being apprised of its excellencies, and are fast securing accommodations.

The house is entirely surrounded by streets, so that every room is a front room, airy and large, unequaled in those respects by any hotel rooms in Saratoga. Broadway, upon which is the long main front, is at this front only ⅓ of a mile from the depot, to and from which the omnibuses of the house are constantly running, free of charge. Double balconies, affording over 2,000 feet of promenade; double rows of fine shade trees. Large Italian awnings over every window. Bi-weekly hops with full band. A table where choice viands, wines and fruits vie in excellence, and the entire costly and elegant refitting of the house, it is believed, will induce the public to examine the Preston House before choosing elsewhere; while the excellent attention, the perfect neatness, the unexceptionable terms and the certainty of having every wish gratified, give promise that those who visit the Preston House will remain there, the bon hommie, skill and experience of the landlord are not to be overlooked.

ROCKLAND HOUSE—SITUATED ONE-quarter of a mile from Sharon Springs, is newly built and furnished; room sufficient to accommodate one hundred boarders, with roomy and well-ventilated rooms; guests conveyed to and from the Springs free of charge; good board, $10 per week.

C. B. FETHERS, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This healthful and delightful resort is open for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The house is in full view of the great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean: the finest fishing and boating in the country. Transient guest, $3 per day.

W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Enlarged and improved; now open; it is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island; only a moment's walk to the water; will accommodate 175 guests; steamers from Piers Nos. 38 and 43, E. R., direct for the house. See "Travelers' Guide."

M. B. PARSONS & CO.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.

C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

REMOND HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N.J., OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.—French restaurant a la carte and nicely furnished rooms, from $1 to $1 50 a day; the only place in that style in Long Branch.

P. REMOND, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 200 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTing, belting, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c. Engine 25 horse-power, made by Putnam Machine Company, superior to anything in the City or vicinity, together with the shafting, pullies, hangers, belting, &c., all in prime order. Also, 2 circular saw tables, iron frame, scroll saw, planing machine, &c., &c., all in first rate running order. To be seen at YOUNG, SEAMAN & DEMAREST, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Division-place, Newark, N. J. For further information, inquire of DEMAREST, BALL & CO., No. 57 Reade-st., N. Y.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!

A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.

MR. G. L. FOX'S SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.

MR. G. L. FOX, MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX, and the full and efficient GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8, in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.

To be seen at all hours, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M., OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,

CAROLINA TWINS inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement. MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER, MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TWO NYL-GHAUS, 300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, 3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS. THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT. LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO. ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS, LIVING THREE-HORNED BULL, A FAWN. LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

SEVENTH WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 25, 1866, in compliance with many earnest solicitations for its repetition, will be performed Boucicault's beautiful and interesting Irish drama, entitled the COLLEEN BAWN.

Myles Na Coppaleen....Mr. DAN BRYANT
Danny Mann....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom....Mr. Charles Fisher
Hardress Cregan....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Eily O'Connor (with songs)....Miss Rose Cooke
Mrs. Cregan....Mrs. Maria Wilkins
Anne Chute, the Colleen Rhaud....Mrs. Mark Smith
Sheelah Mann....Mrs. John Sefton

THURSDAY EVENING—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 27, BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT—A GREAT BILL.

In active preparation and will speedily be produced, a new Hibernian drama, entitled SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF SANDFORD MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE TROUPE,

Together with J. H. AND W. S. BUDWORTH, ALFRED MOE, the celebrated Skater, Mr. JACKSON, the favorite Tenor, AND GREAT WRAY, MYERS, SANDFORD AND BOLES,

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, TICKET NIGHT—BENEFIT OF THE DOORKEEPERS, OFFICERS AND USHERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, BENEFIT OF THE BUDWORTHS.

SATURDAY, JULY 28—FAREWELL NIGHT, F. MYERS' BENEFIT.

FIFTY PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY, Chamber Furniture, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

A. BARILI'S CONCERTS.—THE FIRST will take place THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, at Baldwin's Hotel, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., and the second SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at Bath Hotel, Bath, L. I.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will reopen at Schubert's Building, No. 820 Broadway, on Sept. 3, 1866.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE—ON "WHAT I SAW IN SOUTH AMERICA," by Col. J. D. WILLIAMSON, will be delivered in the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 76 Varick-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES,

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. POWELL, NO. 126 9TH-ST., A FEW doors from Broadway, cures delicate cases of either sex in 48 hours. Consultation free.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....Director.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Third time of the Gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend, THE ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.

First appearance of the Celebrated Protean Stars, the WEBB SISTERS, WEBB SISTERS, ADA and EMMA, who sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.

First appearance of MR. MARK SMITH, MR. MARK SMITH, The very popular Comedian and Burlesque Artist, as MAGNUS SNORO.

The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. E. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. A. Strong.

New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker. Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.

Miss THERESA WOOD, the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HECLA.

THE FOWLER SISTERS, MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux.

THE GRAND CAST EMBRACES Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Messrs. GEORGE H. CLARK, WARD, WHITING, and others of marked excellence, in addition to the Artistes already mentioned. The celebrated GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.

MORTALS.

MINNA, song of "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel," and Duets....Miss ADA WEBB
LADY ULLA, Sweno's Daughter....Miss EMMA WEBB
MAGNUS SNORO, song of "What a Woman's Like," and Duets....Mr. MARK SMITH
HAROLD, the Sea King, a young Norwegian Rover....Mr. G. H. CLARK
Gruthioff, Chief of the Hills....Mr. J. M. Ward
Sweno, a Norwegian Chief....Mr. J. Whiting
Runic, an officer of Sweno....Mr. J. T. Ward
Tycho, an officer of Gruthioff....Mr. E. Sinclair
Sterno....Mr. Burke | Edric....Mr. Peck
Dame Margery, Mother to Magnus....Mrs. Saunders
Edda....Miss Mary Glover | Elga....Miss Bond
Finna....Miss Powers | Hilga....Miss Lee

IMMORTALS.

DRUDA, the Ice Witch....Miss KATE NEWTON
HECLA, with "Pas Seul"....Miss THERESA WOOD
FREYR, God of the Sun....Miss ALICE HARRISON
NORNA....Miss GEORGIE TELBIN
Ice Fiend..} Frank Foster | Solden....Miss Brown
Polar Bear.} | Luke....Mr. Henderson
Telda....Miss Carlysle | Thrysa....Mr. Mortimer

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Druda to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall in Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, IN HIS OWN BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA, entitled COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED, Presented with its SUPERB SCENERY, MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, AND STRIKING TABLEAUX.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM....as....COLUMBUS
Miss EMILIE MELVILLE....as....COLUMBIA
Mr. J. C. DUNN....as....KING FERDINAND

And a Splendid Cast.

Previous to the Extravaganza will be performed an original drama, by J. Courtenay, Esq., entitled, TIME TRIES ALL.

Mr. Leeson....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Matthew Bates....Mr. C. Walcott, Jr
Hon. Augustus Yawn....Mr. J. C. Dunn
Tom Tact....Mr. W. S. Andrews
Laura Leeson....Miss Lena Prentice
Fanny Tact....Miss E. Johnson

Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1866.

Benefit of MR. DAN BRYANT,

On which occasion he will appear in THREE HIBERNIAN CHARACTERS: LARRY HOOLAGHAN, HANDY ANDY, and for the first time TIM MOORE, in the laughable farce of the IRISH LION,

Supported by the strength of the Powerful Company.

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

BLEECKER-SREET CIRCUS,

Between Perry and Charles sts. WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866, for a short season.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock, AND EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK, CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,

Under a Mammoth Summer Pavilion, thoroughly ventilated and deliciously cool, capable of accommodating two thousand persons. The seats are so arranged that all have a good view of the performance.

Sig. Chiarini's MARVELOUS ETHIOPIAN PUPILS, Belen Cuba and Teodora Cuba.

Signor SEBASTIAN, bareback equestrian, who will appear upon a swift steed, running at a rapid rate, without saddle or bridle.

Mons. W. DUVERNEY, the great contortionist and dislocator, from the principal theatres of London and Paris.

DON ANTONIO MARQUES, the astonishing Brazilian equestrian, in his exciting portraiture of wild Indian feats, the Comanche of the Desert.

LA PETITE KATY HALLOWAY, only eight years of age, in her beautiful military road exercises, mounted on the pure blood Arabian steed, ABD-EL KADER.

The gem of the horses, the thorough-bred Italian steed GARIBALDI, which is allowed to be the most highly trained animal of the present day, being brought to this perfection under the tuition of Signor Chiarini, the Franconi of America.

The Peruvian brothers, Senor Carlos, Senor Gaspar and Senor Roberto.

The department of fun and humor will be ably represented by W. T. AYMAR, the American jester.

An appropriate place in the pavilion will be set apart for colored persons.

Tickets 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents.

Sole proprietor and manager....G. CHIARINI

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

PROPRIETORS....JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS

THE MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS. POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.

A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

No postponement on account of the weather.

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

The first great SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL and BAL CHAMPETRE, will come off at PAUL FALK'S LION PARK, THURSDAY, July 26, 1866.

Two Grand Orchestras! Magnificent Illumination! Splendid Fire-works.

MUSICAL DIRECTORS: CARL BERGMANN, | WM. HARTMANN, F. RIETZEL.

Grand Concert to commence at 4 P. M.

Tickets at $2, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies, to be had of the Members of the Society.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM, THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, WORTH $600,000.

GREAT CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

SHARES $5 EACH. ENGRAVINGS WORTH THEIR FULL VALUE GIVEN EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

INDORSED BY THE LEADING CITIZENS AND MERCHANTS OF CHICAGO.

GREAT CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST SEVEN PAINTINGS OFFERED AS PREMIUMS, VALUE $48,000.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

A CHANCE FOR THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE WITH A SPLENDID ENGRAVING FOR EVERY SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM—THE OPERA HOUSE. ANNUAL RENTAL BY STORES, STUDIOS AND OFFICES, $30,000.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

A NOVEL ART UNION, ON THE GRANDEST SCALE EVER CONCEIVED IN ANY COUNTRY.

GRAND CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

SECOND PREMUIM, BIERSTADT'S "YO SEMITE VALLEY." VALUE $20,000.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Officers out of service since March 3, 1865, should apply for information as to recent acts allowing additional pay.

Pensioners holding certificates already granted should bring them to this office and get instructions as to increase of their pay.

Colored soldiers will be informed what pay and bounty are now due them.

Applications by letter, inclosing stamp, will receive especial attention. Address U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 243 Broadway, up stairs, (formerly No. 64 Bleecker-st.,) New-York City.

OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.—ALL OFFICERS below the rank of Brigadier-General, who resigned, were mustered out, or discharged after April 9, 1865, are entitled to three months' extra pay proper, and, to get the same, should apply to CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway.

ATTENTION.—N. J. HIGGINS & CO., NO. 38 Mercer-st., pay three months extra pay proper to all officers who were in the service March 3, 1865, and who resigned or otherwise discharged after April 9, 1865. Also to pay from date of commission to date of muster.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT—Pure Copperas or Sulphate of Iron, $10 per bbl. of 300 lbs., delivered in any part of the City, with full directions for use. EAGLETON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 81 John-st.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Tennessee Resolution Signed by the President.

The Three Tennessee Members Present Sworn In.

They Receive the Warm Congratulations of the House.

The Awards to the Captors of Jefferson Davis.

A Committee of Conference on the Army Bills.

The Senate Vote to Increase Salaries from $3,000 to $5,000.

The Tariff Bill Amended and Returned to the House.

Important Report on the Condition of Utah Territory.

One and a Half Millions Voted for the Levees on the Mississippi.

Defeat of the Bill to Equalize Bounties by 14 to 22.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24.

TENNESSEE ADMITTED AND THREE MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Tennessee is again one of the States of the Union, exercising all the rights and privileges of any State under the Constitution. The joint resolution was presented to the President last night, and before 2 o'clock to-day he sent a message to the House, announcing that he had signed the resolution, and setting forth his reasons in the shape of a protest against the assumption by Congress that the present condition of things in Tennessee any more entitled her to representation than she had been ever since Congress assembled. But you have the message in another place, and if your readers choose, they can split hairs upon the subject of how Tennessee got in. The sublime fact remains that her Representatives in the House, such as were present, were this afternoon sworn in amid a storm of applause, both on the floor and in the galleries. Immediately after the reading of the message, which was received with great good nature on all sides, especially that part where the President announces that, notwithstanding his objections to the preamble, he affixed his signature, because he desired to remove every barrier in the way of representation. Mr. STEVENS moved that the Committee on Reconstruction be discharged from the further consideration of the credentials of the Tennessee members, and that they be referred to the Committee on Elections. This was carried, and the credentials so referred. In less than three-quarters of an hour Hon. Mr. DAWES had summoned his Committee, had examined the credentials, had prepared a favorable report, and submitted it to the House, declaring the credentials correct and proper, and the members entitled to be sworn in as follows: First District, Nathaniel Taylor; Second District, Horace Maynard; Third District, Wm. B. Stokes; Fourth District, Edmund Cooper; Fifth District, William T. Campbell; Sixth District, Samuel W. Arnell; Seventh District, Isaac R. Hawkins; Eighth District, John W. Leftwich. The report was adopted, and Messrs. MAYNARD, STOKES and TAYLOR, the only members present, came forward and unflinchingly took the iron-clad oath, amid the applause of the floor and the galleries, and then received the congratulations of the members. To-night a hundred guns have been fired in honor of the restoration of Tennessee. In the Senate, that body being slower, no action was taken. The credentials there will go to the Judiciary Committee. There is no doubt, however, of the admission of the Senatorial delegation before the session closes.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

The new Senator from Kansas, Major E. G. ROSS, appeared and qualified to-day.

NEBRASKA.

Gen. JOHN M. THAYER, one of the newly-elected Senators from Nebraska, was present on the floor of the Senate to-day. It is not likely that any action will be taken this session on the bill introduced yesterday by Senator WADE for the admission of Nebraska as a State.

THE DAY'S WORK.

The House did a big business to-night, taking from the Speaker's table and disposing of about forty bills, mostly of a private character. The Army bill was received from the Senate and sent to the Military Committee, prior to to being sent to a Committee of Conference.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army Bill will get into a Conference Committee to-morrow, and it is possible that after all we may have an army bill before the session closes. But how in the world Messrs. WILSON and SCHENCK will ever agree upon their widely divergent points remains to be seen. Each is strongly in favor of his own plan, particularly SCHENCK, and he has no notion of abandoning certain pet features which must necessarily be given up in order to get a good bill.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill were concurred in by the House, with the exception of that striking out the ninth section, which provides that in determining the dutiable value of goods, the cost of transportation shall be added. This disagreement will send it to a Conference Committee.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding Bill was received from the Senate and sent to the Ways and Means Committee.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The Senate finished action on the Tariff Bill, and then took up the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill. Among the amendments made in Committee of the Whole was one to increase the salary of members of Congress to $5,000 per annum, to date from the commencement of the present Congress.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill was reported in the Senate to-day, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, and then postponed until December next.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

The House finished the last of the appropriation bills to-day. The Deficiency Bill, which is a very small affair this session, consisted of only a few items. Usually this bill hangs to the last hour before adjournment, and is the vehicle for all sorts of doubtful jobs; but its prompt consideration now augurs a readiness on the part of the House to adjourn.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The state of the business in both Houses is such that an adjournment can be had on Friday, and many Senators are in favor of adjourning on that day, but it is very probable that the session will be carried over to Monday the 30th, as Monday is the best, as well as the usual day for adjournment.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

In the evening session Mr. WILSON moved an amendment to the bill, which provides for the equalization of bounties, being in reality the House bill for this purpose. It is added to this appropriation bill because there is no other chance for its passage. At 11:30 to-night the Senate rejected the amendment by a vote of 14 to 22.

THE AWARDS.

The House Committee of Claims made a report today upon the matter of the awards for the capture of JEFF. DAVIS and the assassination conspirators. In the matter of the award for the capture of DAVIS they recommend no changes, but in the other awards they recommend material changes. They award BAKER and CONGER $17,500, each instead of $3,750 as awarded by the Commission. Lieut. DOHERTY'S award is reduced from $7,500 to $4,000. The above large increase necessitates a reduction of nearly all the other awards so that the privates receive only about $1,600 each. Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New-York, is the author of the report.

A PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. RAYMOND, at the evening session, presented a portrait of President LINCOLN, executed in enamel-mosaic by Signor SALVIATI, an artist of Venice, and sent by him to Congress as a token of the regard in which the memory of the deceased President is held by him and his countrymen. A resolution accepting the portrait and directing it to be placed in the library of Congress was unanimously adopted.

NOMINATIONS.

Very few nominations were sent by the President to-day. The list included only six postmasters and an internal revenue officer for Idaho Territory.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Comptroller CLARKE was not at the Treasury Department for the transaction of any business to-day. The duties of the office are discharged by Deputy Comptroller HUBBARD, no successor having been yet named for the vacant office.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. PAINTER.

BENJAMIN F. BEVERIDGE, in accordance with the order of the House of Representatives, has been delivered by the Sergeant-at-Arms into the custody of the civil authorities, to be prosecuted before the criminal court for an assault upon N. H. PAINTER, clerk of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. He has given bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance. The testimony shows that Mr. PAINTER was on his way to the Committee-room in the lower halls of the Capitol, and engaged in conversation with a friend, when he was met by BEVERIDGE, knocked down, kicked several times in the head and leg, and, in the opinion of some of the witnesses, but for the interference of persons who were present, as well as those who came to his assistance, he would have been killed.

AN OHIO DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Democratic and Conservative citizens of Ohio, resident in Washington, held a meeting to-night and organized an Ohio Democratic Club, to aid the Democracy of that State in the present political canvass. Major ROBERT J. ATKINSON was chosen President.

THE CROPS.

The abstract of crop returns for July, just issued from the Department of Agriculture, shows the prospect of a year of average fruitfulness. The present indication, as marked by thousands of correspondents of the department, point to an average of about eight and half-tenths of an average crop in a quantity of wheat, of a quality that will make it equal in value to last year's crop. The testimony from all quarters renders it certain that the quality will be excellent. The showing is much more favorable than in the June report. Winter barley is in very nearly the same condition as the wheat. The oat crop has been nominally good—almost beyond precedent. The condition of pastures is generally above the average. With the exception of Maine and New-Hampshire, every state reports a greater breadth of corn than usual. A somewhat diminished average of sorghum is indicated. There is nearly an average breadth of flax. In every State more potatoes than usual were planted, which promised better than usual. The prospect for apples is not as good as usual, and no fruit upon the list makes so poor a show as peaches.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

A fashionable wedding took place at the Church of the Epiphany this morning. The parties were A. TUNSTALL WELCH, Esq., of the Passport Bureau, State Department, and Miss HEPBURN, of this city. Rev. Dr. HALL, rector of the parish, officiated, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama. Mr. DAGGETT, of the State Department, officiated as groom, and Miss KITTY JOHNSON, of Geneva, N. Y., as bridesmaid. Among the distinguished persons present were the Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary, and others of the State Department; Hon. HAMILTON WARD and lady, of New-York, and many others.

THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

The *Tribune* correspondent keeps up his fabrication with great assiduity. He said yesterday that "Secretary SEWARD, THURLOW WEED, HENRY J. RAYMOND and MONTGOMERY BLAIR had a protracted interview with the President this morning." This conveys the idea that they had a joint interview, and is utterly false. The individuals named may possibly have seen the President separately, but one of them did not see him at all. The same correspondent says that VALLANDIGHAM was in the ante-room waiting his turn to be presented. He neglected to add that his turn did not come.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN UNION MEN.

A meeting of the Southern Unconditional Union Men now in Washington, about a dozen persons in all, took place to-night, at which it was determined to meet in Philadelphia, in pursuance of a call, on the 3d of September. Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, and Col. STOKES, of Tennessee, were the active spirits and spokesmen of the occasion.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Col. COOPER, now acting as the President's Private Secretary, will take his seat in the House to-morrow as a Representative from Tennessee. During the recess of Congress he will voluntarily give his assistance to the President in executive business, but, of course, only in the capacity of a private citizen. The President has not yet designated a Private Secretary, and it is not probable that he will appoint one for some months. The officers of his household, under the law just passed, will be named in the course next week.

HON. HENRY STANBERRY.

Hon. HENRY STANBERRY, Attorney-General, was present to-day for the first time as a member of the Cabinet. The newspapers will persist in giving Mr. STANBERRY an additional initial, and an extra letter S in his surname. These journals spell his name STANSBERRY. His correct name is HENRY STANBERRY.

NOMINATIONS.

The only nominations sent to the Senate by the President to-day, were the following Postmasters: Reuben Quimby, Sing-Sing, N. Y.; W. A. Denman, Nicholasville, Ky.; Wm. G. Sheeley, Newport, Ky.; Henry C. Rippey, Warsaw, Ind.; Wm. K. Strong, Kendallville, Ind., and J. R. Walthall, Lynchburgh, Va. Also, J. Carey Beer, Collector Internal Revenue, Idaho.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT CEREMONIES.

Some of the Radical journals, for what purpose is not exactly apparent, have stated that the President and Mr. SEWARD do not intend to go to Chicago to participate in the DOUGLAS monument ceremonies, and they allege that the reason they will not go is because they are required to be here, in easy consulting distance, when the Philadelphia Convention takes place. I can say upon the best authority that Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD will most positively go to Chicago on the occasion above named, and that the Douglas Monument ceremonies will not take place until after the Philadelphia Convention shall have adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICER.

Up to the present moment a naval officer for New-York has not been designated by the President, but it is expected that the nomination will be made to-morrow or next day.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Your New-Orleans correspondent telegraphs that the ratification meeting of delegates of the Philadelphia Convention to-night is well attended. American flags and patriotic transparencies are flying in abundance. President of the meeting, JAS. K. FURSCH; Speakers, WM. RANDOLPH, H. W. OGDEN, JOHN E. KING. They were bitter against the Radicals. They acknowledge the fallacy of secession. They accept the nominations. Strong JOHNSON resolutions were passed.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, July 24.

NAVAL.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to credit sea service to the officers of the Navy who have served during the war to suppress the rebellion, who may have resigned prior to said rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

It provides that all officers who may have resigned previous to the war, and who at its commencement entered the service in the same capacity as that in which they have previously served, and who have faithfully performed their respective duties, and are at present in the service, to be credited with the amount of sea service due them at the time of such resignation. Provided, that such officers shall have had no knowledge of the said rebellion at the time of their resignation. And provided further, that all allowance of pay on account of such sea service be computed from the passage of this act.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported with amendments the bill for the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to secure the use of the same for military, postal and other purposes with amendments. These amendments reduce the amount of interest to be guaranteed on the stock. The reduction on the Eastern Division, to the 101st meridian, is from 249 shares, $100 each per mile, to 160 shares; between the 101st and 111th meridian, from 320 shares to 160; the Mountain Division, between 111th and 119th meridian, from 989 shares to 480, and thence to the western terminus, from 570 to 320 shares per mile; the allowance to the mountain section is limited to 520 miles.

Mr. HOWARD said that the Committee on the Pacific Railroad did not expect at this late period of the session that the Senate would act on this bill; many of the Committee were of the opinion that it would not be expedient, under the circumstances, to proceed further with the consideration of the bill at the present session. He (HOWARD) would be content, for one, to have the consideration of the bill postponed until the next session of Congress. The amendments of the Committee, he said, were very brief. The Committee amended the scheme embraced in the bill by dividing the whole route of the Northern Pacific Railroad into three sections: The first section commencing at the eastern terminus of Lake Superior, running westward to the 111th degree of longitude, and distanced about 1,100 miles. On this section the guarantee is for the interest on stock of the route of $16,000 per mile is for 160 shares, the shares being $100 each. The second section, commencing at the 111th degree and running westwardly to the 119th degree, being according to the bill which was referred to the Committee, is 520 miles in length. This is the mountain region, and is called the Mountain District on this section. The amendment of the Committee guarantees interest on stock at the rate of $48,000 per mile, or 480 shares per mile. The third section commences at the 119th degree and runs westward to the terminus; that is, the main trunk to Puget Sound and the branch to Portland, in Oregon. On this section the amendment of the Committee guarantees interest on stock at the rate of $32,000 per mile on 320 shares. The distance to Puget's Sound is supposed to be two hundred miles, and the length of the branch, as nearly as can be ascertained, about four hundred miles. The scheme presented by the amendments of the Committee gives the Company the same rate of aid in guaranteed stock as the Union Pacific Railroad has in land, and is in fact a reduction of the sum claimed in the original bill by nearly one-half. The entire amount of guaranteed on the bill, Mr. HOWARD said, was $59,760,000.

Mr. HOWARD moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed until December, and the motion prevailed.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON called up a joint resolution in relation to bounties to colored soldiers, which was passed in the following form, and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

SECTION 1. That the words "at the time of his enlistment," at the end of section 1 of the resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers and the pension bounties and allowances to their heirs, approved June 15, 1866, be and the same are hereby stricken out.

SEC. 2. That whenever application shall be made by any claimant for bounty under the provisions of the joint resolution aforesaid, by or through any agent or attorney, any such agent or attorney shall hereafter be required to file with each claim his oath or affirmation that he has no interest whatever in said bounty beyond the fees for the collection of the same, which are hereby fixed and established as follows, viz: For the preparation and prosecution of claims for, and the collection and remittance of, all sums not exceeding $100, 10 per cent. upon the amount collected, and for all sums exceeding $100 the sum of $10, and said fees shall include all expenses incident to the collection of said claims, except the expense of the necessary affidavits and notarial and other acknowledgment, which shall be defrayed by the claimant, and any agent or attorney who shall charge directly or indirectly in any case a greater sum for his services in preparing and prosecuting said claims and collecting and remitting the amount due, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding $3,000 and not less than $1,000, and shall be forever excluded from prosecuting military or naval claims against the Government.

SEC. 3. That in case the payment shall be made in the form of a check, order or draft upon any Paymaster, National Bank or Government Depository, it shall be necessary for the claimant to establish, by the affidavits of two creditable witnesses, that he is the identical person named therein, but in no case shall such checks, orders or drafts be made negotiable until after such identification.

SEC. 4. That it shall not be lawful for any soldier to transfer, assign, barter or sell his discharge for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or selling any interest in any bounty under the provision of said resolution, and all such transfers, assignments, barters or sales heretofore made are hereby declared null and void as to any rights intended so to be conveyed by any such soldier, sailor or marine.

RAILROADS.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Finance Committee an act to authorize the issue of bonds for the construction of railroads in sums greater than one thousand dollars. Passed.

THE HOUSE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON called up the Army Bill from the House, and amended it by substituting therefor the bill recently passed by the Senate. He did this, he said, in hope of getting the subject before a Conference Committee, where it would be finally settled. As amended, the bill was passed, and goes to the House.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

Mr. CONNESS called up a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of the Stockton and Coporopolis Railroad, California, which was passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Conference upon the Indian Appropriation Bill, made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill goes to the President.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the Tariff Bill passed last week by the House, and it was passed by the Senate with the following amendments for concurrence, in which it goes back to the House:

SECTION 1. Strike out the following words: "And no tare for the box in which any cigars, cheroots or cigarettes are packed shall be allowed in ascertaining the weight."

Strike out the ninth section, which is in the following words:

SEC. 9. That in determining the dutiable value of imported merchandise, there shall be added to the cost on the actual wholesale price or general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, the cost of transportation, shipment and transhipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States, the value of the sack, box or covering of any kind, in which such goods are contained, commission at the usual rates; but in no case less than two and a half per centum brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or usual rates for putting up, preparing and packing for transportation or shipment; and all charges of a general character incurred in the purchase of a general invoice, shall be distributed *pro rata* among all parts of such invoice, and every part thereof charged, with duties based on value, shall be advanced according to its proportion; and all wines or other articles paying specific duty by grades shall be graded and pay duty according to the actual value so determined. *Provided*, That all additions made to the entered value of merchandise for charge shall be regarded as part of the actual value of such merchandise, and if such addition shall exceed by 10 per centum the value so declared in the entry, in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 20 per centum on such value. *Provided*, That the duty shall in no case be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value. *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to long-combing or capet wools costing 12 cents or less per pound.

Strike out the 13th section, which is as follows:

SEC. 13. That there shall be established in and attached to the Department of the Treasury a bureau to be styled the "Bureau of Statistics," and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a director to superintend and conduct the business of said Bureau, who shall be paid an annual salary of $3,500. And it shall be the duty of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to prepare the report on the statistics of commerce and navigation and exports and imports, now required by law to be submitted annually to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said reports, embracing the returns of the commerce and navigation and the exports and imports of the United States, to the close of the fiscal year, shall be submitted to Congress, in a printed form, on or before the 1st day of December next succeeding, and the said Director, as soon as practicable after the organization of this office, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury prepare and publish monthly reports of the exports and imports of the United States, including the quantities and values of goods warehoused or withdrawn from warehouse and such other statistics relative to the trade and industry of the country as the Secretary of the Treasury may consider expedient; and the Director of the Bureau of Statistics shall also prepare an annual statement of vessels registered, enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, together with the class, name, tonnage and place of registry of each vessel, and such other information as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper to embody therein; and to enable the said director to furnish the information required by the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power under such regulations as he shall prescribe to establish and provide a system of numbering vessels so registered, enrolled and licensed, and each vessel so numbered, shall have her number deeply carved, or otherwise, permanently marked on her main beam, and if at any time she shall cease to be so marked such vessel shall be no longer recognized as a vessel of the United States. The said Director shall also prepare an annual statement of all merchandise passing in transit through the United States to foreign countries; each description of merchandise, so far as practicable, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, for exportation, for transportation to other districts, and remaining in the warehouse at the end of each fiscal year. It shall be the further duty of said Director to collect, digest and arrange for the use of Congress the statistics of the manufactures of the United States, their localities, sources of raw material, markets, exchanges, with the producing regions of the country, transportation of products, wages, and such other conditions as are found to affect their prosperity. And to aid him in the discharge of these duties, the several clerks now employed in the preparation of statistics in the Treasury Department, or any bureau thereof may be placed under his supervision and direction. And in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury shall detail such other clerks as may be necessary to fully carry out the provisions of this act; and the expenses of the Bureau of Statistics for clerical service, publication of reports, stationery, books and statistical periodicals and papers required by the Bureau, shall be defrayed on the order and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: and all letters and documents to and from the director of the Bureau of Statistics, relating to the duties and business of his office, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage.

And the following:

That the Secretary, as a new section of the Treasury, be authorized and directed to suspend the collection in the States lately in rebellion of the direct tax imposed by an act of Congress passed Aug. 5, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," until Jan. 1, 1868.

Mr. MORRILL moved to strike out the fourth section, which repeals the fishing bounties. Disagreed to—yeas 9, nays 29.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a committee of three persons, who shall investigate the advantages and disadvantages growing out of the laws for a bonded warehouse system, to report at the next session of Congress. Which was disagreed to by yeas 12, nays 23.

As amended in the Senate and returned to the House this bill is as follows:

An Act to protect the Revenue and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. That from and after the 1st day of August, 1866, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles mentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries the duties hereafter provided, viz.: On cigars and cheroots of all kinds, $2 50 per pound, and in addition thereto, 50 per cent. *ad valorem*; provided, that paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars; and provided further, that on and after the 1st day of August, 1866, no cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of not more than 500 cigars in each box; and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than 3,000 in a single package, and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and a stamp affixed to each box indicating such inspection, with the date thereof, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps, and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect. On cotton 3 cents per pound. On all compounds or preparations, of which distilled spirits is a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits, provided that brandy and other spirituous liquors may be imported in cases or other packages of any capacity not less than thirty gallons, and that wine in bottles may be imported in boxes containing not less than one dozen bottles of not more than one quart each, and wine, brandy or other spirituous liquors imported into the United States, and shipped after the 1st day of October, 1866, in any less quantity than herein provided for, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 2. That the proviso in section 4 of an act entitled "An Act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties upon foreign importations," approved March 3, 1865, shall be construed to include any ship, vessel or steamer to or from any port in the Sandwich Islands or Society Islands.

SEC. 3. That so much of an act entitled "An Act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," approved Aug. 18, 1856, as prohibits the export thereof, is hereby suspended in relation to all persons who have complied with the provisions of section 2 of said act for five years, from and after the 14th day of July, 1867.

SEC. 4. That all laws and parts of laws allowing fishing bounties to vessels hereafter licensed to engage in the fisheries, be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That from and after the date of the passage of this act, vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond, to be used in curing fish, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act all goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New-York, Boston and Portland, or any other port of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the adjacent British Provinces or the Republic of Mexico, may be entered at the Custom-house and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States without the payment of duties, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 6. That imported goods, wares or merchandise, in bond or duty paid, and products or manufactures of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the Provinces aforesaid, be transported from one port or place in the United States to another port or place therein over the territory of said Provinces or Republic, by such routes and under such rules and regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the goods, wares and merchandise so transported shall, upon arrival in the United States from the Provinces or Republic aforesaid, be treated, in regard to the liability to or exemption from duty or tax, as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States.

SEC. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that moneys have been paid to the Collector of Customs, or others acting as such, than the law requiring, and the parties have failed to comply with the requirements of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the act entitled "An Act to increase the duties on imports and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864," and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that said non-compliance with the requirements, as above stated, was owing to circumstances beyond the control of the importer, consignee or agent making such payments, he may draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the overpayment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. That the provisions of the 2d, 3d and 4th sections of the act approved March 2, 1833, entitled "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," and of the 12th section of the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," shall be taken and deemed as extending to and embracing all cases arising, or which may have heretofore arisen, and all suits and prosecutions heretofore brought and now pending, or which may hereafter be brought against any officer of the United States, or other person, by reason of any acts done, or proceedings had by such officer or other person under authority or color of the act approved March 12, 1863, entitled "An Act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," or the act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An Act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection;" provided, that such acts done or proceedings had under the two acts last aforesaid or under color thereof, shall have been done and had under the authority or by the direction of the Executive Government of the United States; and, provided further, that when a recovery shall have been or shall hereafter be had in any such suit or prosecution brought, or which may hereafter be brought as aforesaid, the payment of the amount recovered, as provided for in the said 12th section of the act, approved March 3, 1863, aforesaid, shall be made out of the moneys arising and obtained from the proceedings, sales and leases, and fees collected and paid over to the Government under the two acts approved March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864, aforesaid, in relation to captured and abandoned property.

SEC. 9. That the second proviso in section 21, of an act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1862, which provides that any goods remaining in public stores or bonded warehouses beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury many prescribe, and the proceeds be paid into the Treasury, be and the same is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury in case of any sale under the said provision, to pay to the owner, consignee or agent of such goods the proceeds thereof, after deducting duties, charges and expenses in conformity with the provision of the 1st section of the warehouse act of Aug. 6, 1846.

SEC. 10. That during the period of one year from the passage of this act there may be imported into the United States, free of duty, any machinery designed solely for and adapted to the manufacture of sugar from beets, including all the preliminary processes requisite therefor, but not including any machinery which may be used for any other manufactures.

SEC. 11. That upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws upon such articles.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to suspend the collection in the States lately in rebellion of the tax imposed by an act of Congress, passed Aug. 5, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," until Jan. 1, 1868.

THE ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill for the admission of Nebraska, and asked immediate consideration.

Mr. SUMNER objected.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was in favor of the bill, but should object to its present consideration. He hoped the Civil Appropriation Bill would be taken up.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Civil Appropriation Bill was taken up. The pending question was the amendment appropriating $117,000 for improving the ventilation of the Senate Chamber, which was agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a number of amendments for Indian appropriations, which were agreed to.

INCREASE OF MEMBERS' SALARIES.

Mr. RIDDLE offered an amendment increasing the compensation of members of Congress to $5,000 per year and mileage, instead of $3,000, as at present, the increase to commence with the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. RIDDLE said the Senate had been liberal with others, and it ought to be to itself. It was well known that the salary of Congressmen for the present session did not pay their expenses.

Mr. HENDERSON offered a substitute for Mr. RIDDLE's proposition, that the compensation of Members and Senators shall be $5,000 per annum, commencing with the 4th of March, 1865, and 20 cents per mile by the nearest route, instead of 40 cents per mile by the ordinary traveled route as at present—the mileage for the present Congress to be 40 cents per mile.

Mr. HOWARD asked Mr. HENDERSON what would be the effect of his amendment in the total expenses of Congress.

Mr. HENDERSON said the effect would be to increase the annual expense of Congress about $100,000.

The amendment to the amendment was disagreed to, and the amendment of Mr. RIDDLE was adopted.

As the vote was announced, several voices cried, "Yeas and nays!" Others replied, "Don't call the yeas and nays!" and the yeas and nays were not called.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. CLARK offered an amendment appropriating $1,500,000 for repairing the levees on the Mississippi.

Pending discussion on this amendment, the Senate took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

RELIEF OF OFFICERS.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes to amendments of the resolution for the relief of certain officers, which was adopted. As amended the bill is as follows:

Resolved, &c., That in every case in which a commissioned officer actually entered on duty as such commissioned officer, but by reason of being killed in battle, captured by the enemy, or other cause beyond his control and without fault or neglect of his own was not mustered within a period of not less than thirty days, the pay department shall allow to such officer full pay and emoluments of his rank from the date on which such officer actcally entered on such duty as aforesaid, dedcuting from the amount paid in accordance with this resolution, all pay actually received by such officer for such period.

2. That the heirs or legal representatives of any officer whose muster into service has been or shall be amended hereby, shall be entitled to receive the arrears of pay due such officer or the pensions provided by law for the grade into which said officer is mustered under the provisions of the first section of this resolution.

NEW-YORK APPRAISERS.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, the Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill relating to Appraisers in the Port of New-York, and called for a Committee of Conference.

JUDICIAL.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS the Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill relating to the United States Court in the Districts of California and Louisiana, and called for a Committee of Conference.

THE LOST STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the joint resolution testifying the sense of Congress to the officers and crews of vessels engaged in the rescue of soldiers and officers wrecked on the steamer *San Francisco*. The resolution goes to the President.

MASSACHUSETTS.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES the Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the joint resolution to reimburse the State of Massachusetts for coast defenses. A Committee of Conference was ordered.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill relative to the Courts in Washington Territory, which was amended and passed.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was resumed. The pending question was on Mr. CLARK's amendment to appropriate $1,500,000 for the repair of levees on the Mississippi. The amendment was adopted, yeas 7; Messrs. ANTHONY, MORGAN, POMEROY, SHERMAN, SUMNER, TRUMBULL and WADE voting in the negative.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the bill by adding the bill for the equalization of bounties.

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend so that in calculating the amount of bounty to each man all bounties paid by county, city or State authority, or by individuals, shall be deducted.

Mr. WILSON, in the course of some remarks in favor of his proposition, said it would take from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars to equalize the bounties.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had official papers to show that it would take more than three hundred millions to do it. If Mr. WILSON'S proposition was adopted the public debt must be increased or taxation must be increased.

Mr. LANE spoke at some length in favor of the proposition.

The amendment of Mr. GRIMES was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Guthrie, Henderson, Johnson, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Creswell, Edmunds, Foster, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Yates.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, which was adopted, to include surgeons' and paymasters' stewards among those entitled to the bounty.

Mr. CONNESS moved to strike out the following proviso:

Provided, That troops known as "Home Guards" or other volunteer troops organized for local service, which are now excluded from bounties by the rulings of the War Department, or under the terms of their enlistment, shall not participate in the bounty provided by this act, or any part thereof; but this exclusion shall not apply to those volunteers legally mustered into the service of the United States under an act making an appropriation for completing the defences of Washington and for other purposes, approved Feb. 13, 1862.

Mr. SUMNER, at 11 P. M., moved to adjourn, which was disagreed to.

Mr. CONNESS subsequently withdrew his amendment.

The question then recurred on Mr. WILSON'S proposition, as amended by Mr. GRIMES, to give eight and a third dollars a month for every month of actual service, deducting State, county and city bounties; no bounty to be paid to deserters, or to those who have bartered or exchanged their claims, or to those who were discharged at their own request after less than two years' service.

The result was as follows: Yeas, 14; nays, 22—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Cresswell, Grimes, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Harris, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Poland, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Williams.

So the proposition to equalize the bounties was defeated.

The Senate at 11:30 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, when

COMMERCIAL.

Mr. ELIOT, under the permission given by the House to Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, now absent on account of illness, made reports upon the following entitled bills from the Committee on Commerce:

House bill to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the port of Calais, Me. Passed.

WEIGHING OF EXPORTS.

House bill to provide for, and to regulate the weighing of exports. [It provides that on all weighable articles hereafter exported, on which drawbacks are allowed, and on all weighable goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses for export, there shall be levied and collected three cents per hundred pounds. It abolishes the office of measurer at the port of New-York—the duties of which are to be performed by the weigher. Weighers at New-York are to receive $2,500 a year.]

The bill was passed.

REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Senate bill to amend the act relating to officers employed in the District of New-York. Passed, with an amendment providing that all aids to the revenue or others performing the duties of inspector, shall be paid the same per diem compensation as Inspectors of Customs.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO.

The Senate joint resolution manifesting the sense of Congress toward the officers and seamen of the vessels, and others engaged in the rescue of the officers and soldiers of the army, the passengers, officers and crew of the steamship *San Francisco*, which was passed, with amendments appropriating $7,500 to each of the Captains of the vessels, *Three Bells*, of Glasgow, the *Kilby*, of Boston and the ship *Antarctic*; $500 to each of the mates, and $100 to each man and boy.

Mr. O'NEILL, to whom the bill had been referred as a sub-committee, presented a report to the House, which was laid on the table.

PENSIONS.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported bills granting pensions to DANIEL LUCAS, CHARLES M. POTT and QUINCY A. MAY, which were passed.

Mr. VAN AERNAM, from the same Committee, reported a bill granting a pension to MARIAN M. BUXTON, widow of a late Ensign in the United States Navy, which was passed.

RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of JAMES P. JOHNSON, of Iowa, and the bill was brought before the House and passed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. DAWES called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate joint resolution providing for an examination of the accounts of Massachusetts for moneys expended during the war for coast defences, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The vote was reconsidered, the Committee discharged, and the resolution passed with amendment.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The act to authorize the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River Tide-water Canal Company to enter the District of Columbia, and extend its canal to the Anacostia River at any point above Benning's Bridge, came up regularly in order, and was passed.

RELIEF.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made reports, which were disposed of as follows:

Senate bill to release DANIEL WINSLOW and his representatives from all judgments on a contract entered into by him with the Chief of the Bureau of provisions and clothing for delivery at the Navy-yard at Charlestown. Passed.

JUDICIAL.

Senate bill in relation to the District Courts of the States of Louisiana and California passed, with amendments, one of which increases the salary of the District Judge of Louisiana from $3,500 to $4,500.

House bill to alter the places of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the Rhode Island District, requires the Courts to be held at Providence, commencing on the 15th of November and the 15th of June annually. Passed.

PUNISHMENT OF COUNTERFEITING.

House bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, making the counterfeiting of securities, currency, stamps, &c., a felony. Passed.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The House bill, amendatory of the *Habeas Corpus* Act of May 11, 1866, making some merely technical provisions in regard to practice in the Courts, was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. DELANO, striking out the paragraph appropriating $12,000 to pay Mr. ROYSTON, of Pennsylvania, for certain buildings owned by him in Memphis, Tenn., taken possession of and used by the United States troops.

The amendment gave rise to considerable debate, Messrs. SCOFIELD, KELLEY, STEVENS, SPALDING and FARNSWORTH advocating the appropriation, and Messrs. SCHENCK, DAVIS and MORRILL opposing it, as being partial and exceptional.

Mr. MORRILL said that if the principle involved in the paragraph were acted on, it would cost the Government hundreds of millions of dollars, and the present system of taxation would be entirely insufficient.

The amendment was agreed to by 66 to 29.

The paragraph appropriating $15,000 to complete the sewer through the botanic garden, in Washington City, was, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, amended by a proviso requiring the work to be given out on contract to the lowest bidder, and requiring the Commissioners on Public Buildings to furnish a statement to Congress of the expenditures for this work.

The paragraph making an appropriation for repairs of the President's house being under consideration, Mr. STEVENS took occasion to say that a former statement of his, to the effect that some of the deficiencies occurred in Mr. BUCHANAN's time, was erroneous.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, an amendment was adopted appropriating $20,000 for the alteration and repair of the building known as the Philadelphia Bank Building, so as to render it suitable for the occupancy of Custom-house appraisers.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, $200 was appropriated for the ventilation of the bath-room of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to reduce the appropriation for the removal of the State Department from $25,000 to $15,000.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the amendment, stating that if any department of the Government was economically managed, it was the State Department.

The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, a paragraph making an appropriation to pay increased compensation to the House employes, was amended so as to include the Capital Police.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by striking out the fifth section appropriating $32,000 to pay MADISON SWEETZER for a land claim, arguing that it had no proper place in a deficiency bill.

The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, new sections were added recognizing Collectors of Internal Revenue as disbursing agents, and making appropriations for light-house keepers.

Mr. WRIGHT moved an additional section, declaring the Capitol Police entitled to the increased compensation provided for employes of the House; which was adopted.

NEBRASKA.

The Committee next proceeded to the consideration of the House bill authorizing the reimbursement to the Territory of Nebraska of certain expenses incurred in repelling Indian hostilities, and appropriating $45,000 for that purpose. Both bills were reported to the House, and passed.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the joint resolution declaring the State of Tennessee restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union.

Portions of the message were received by the Republicans with derisive laughter. Its conclusion was greeted by the Democrats with applause.

The reading of the message having been completed by Mr. MCPHERSON, the Clerk, and it having been laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEVENS rose and said: MR. SPEAKER—Inasmuch as the joint resolution has become law by the entire and cordial approval of the President (laughter) I am directed by the Committee of Fifteen to ask to be discharged from further consideration of the credentials of the members from Tennessee, and that they be referred to the Committee of Elections, which motion I now make.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, called for a division of the question.

The question being divided, the first part of the motion, discharging the Reconstruction Committee from the further consideration of the credentials of the members from Tennessee, was agreed to.

The second part of the motion, being on the reference of the credentials to the Committee on Elections—

Mr. LE BLOND called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The vote was—yeas 89, nays 28, the Democrats voting in the negative in order that the Tennessee members might be sworn in immediately.

Mr. BINGHAM inquired of the Speaker whether the President had returned the joint resolution with his approval.

The Speaker replied that the President, when he approves a bill, does not send it to Congress, but to the State Department, and the message just read announced that he had approved the joint resolution. It was, therefore, not returned to the House.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation Bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The amendments were merely on questions of detail.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to incorporate the Centre Market Company of the City of Washington, which was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

THE AWARDS TO THE CAPTORS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill authorizing the payment of the rewards offered by the President and War Department for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the assassins of President LINCOLN, which was read twice and postponed till to-morrow. It divides the money as follows: For the capture of BOOTH and HAROLD, it gives to L. C. BAKER $17,500; E. J. CONGER, $17,500; LUTHER B. BAKER, $5,000; JAMES R. O'BEIRNE, $2,000; Lieut. EDWARD P. DOHERTY, late Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, $2,500; Sergt. CORBETT, and each Sergeant, Corporal and private of the party that captured BOOTH, $1,000 and other sums. For the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS it gives to Lieut.-Col. PRITCHARD $10,000; each of the Captains $727 60; each of the Lieutenants $555 88; each of the First Sergeants $250 15; each Sergeant $208 45; each Corporal $187 61; each private $166 76. The following sums are allowed for the capture of PAYNE: To Major H. W. SMITH, $1,000; RICHARD C. MORGAN, ELY DEVOE, C. H. ROSCH, THOS. SAMPSON, W. M. MERMENKISCH, JOHN H. KIMBALL and P. M. CLARK, $500 each; and SUSAN JACKSON and MARY ANN GRIFFITH, $250 each. For the capture of ATZEROTT, to Major ARKMAN, $10,000; Z. W. GRINNELL, $5,000; JAMES PRESDAM, $3,000; CHRISTOPHER ROSS, DAVID W. BANKER, ALBERT BENDER, SAMUEL J. WILLIAMS, GEO. W. YOUNG and JAMES LONGACRE, $1,166 66.

TENNESSEE MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of the members-elect from the State of Tennessee, stating that the Committee found their credentials in due form, and recommended that they be now sworn in.

Mr. LEBLOND while concurring in the report of the Committee found it hard to understand how they arrived at that conclusion, because if the State of Tennesee had been out of the Union and was only restored to-day a valid election for Representatives could not have been had in August, 1865.

Mr. DAWES said that after the luminous exposition of the gentleman from Ohio he would ask the House for a vote.

The report of the Committee of Elections was agreed to and the Speaker invited the members from Tennessee to come forward and take the oath. In response to the invitation Messrs. MAYNARD and STOKES representing the Second and Third Districts of Tennessee, and Mr. TAYLOR representing the First District, advanced, amid much applause and clapping of hands, from members, to the side of the Speaker's chair, and there with uplifted right hands took the oath solemnly administered by the Speaker. The perfect silence which was observed while the oath was being administered was followed by a repetition of applause when the ceremony was concluded.

The Speaker stepped down and shook hands with the newly inducted members who were then congratulated by groups of members.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

The bill reported by Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency to amend the National Currency Act came up as the next business order.

Mr. HOOPER made a short speech in explanation and the House proceeded to consider it by sections for amendment. Pending action on it the House at 4:12 took a recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, all further proceedings in relation to the assault upon Mr. GRINNELL were dispensed with. This relieves Messrs. PENNYBACKER, GRISBY and MCGREW from being brought to the bar of the House.

The House took up the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

PORTS OF DELIVERY.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to constitute Omaha and Nebraska City, in the Territory of Nebraska, and St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, ports of delivery, were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REGISTERS.

The Senate amendments to the House bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of registry on enrollment and license to certain vessels, were concurred in.

PENSIONS.

The Senate bills granting pensions to PETER ANDERSON, REUBEN CLOUGH and HOPESTELL BIGELOW were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The Senate bills granting pensions to Nancy A. Stocks, William Crosswell, Abraham Lansing, Drury A. Layman, John Pylo and W. B. Kelly, were passed.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution of June 15, 1866, respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and pensions, bounty and allowances to their heirs, were concurred in.

NEVADA.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the payment of certain claims against the late Territory of Nevada, was passed.

THE SENATE ARMY BILL.

The Senate bill to increase and fix the military establishment of the United States came up.

Mr. SCHENCK said this was one of the numerous army bills passed by the Senate. An arrangement had, however, been made to-day by which a Committee of Conference would be appointed. He therefore moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, and it was so referred.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Senate bill to enlarge the public grounds surrounding the Capitol was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PATENTS.

The Senate bill to extend the time of the letters patent issued to THADDEUS HYATT, was passed.

THE LIBRARY.

The Senate joint resolution to authorize the use of certain plates of the United States exploring expedition by the Navy Department was passed.

RIGHT OF WAY.

The Senate joint resolution, granting right of way through military reserves to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its branches, passed.

THE REVENUE TAX AT PORTLAND.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the suspension of taxes in the City of Portland, Me., came up.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, moved its passage.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, with leave to report at any time, in order to have it amended so as not to cover taxes which the citizens of Portland may owe elsewhere.

Mr. STEVENS suggested an amendment applying the same principle to the burned portion of Chambersburgh.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.

The Senate joint resolution to amend the act of February 17, 1865, authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and China was referred to the Post-office Committee.

TREASURY AGENT.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and settle the accounts of CALEB T. FAY and W. Y. PATCH, late Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco, was passed.

A HOSPITAL IN JAPAN.

The Senate bill making appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at Yokahama, Japan, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE CUSTOMS.

The Senate joint resolution to provide for codifying the laws relating to the Customs. Passed.

RELIEF.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of Sergt. MILTON MCKINNON. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution for the benefit of the Illinois Soldiers' College and Military Academy. Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of SOLOMON P. SMITH was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The Senate bill for the relief of ALEXANDER F. PRATT was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. AMELIA FEASTER, of Columbia, S. C., was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate bill for the relief of E. J. CURLEY was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate bill for the relief of WASHINGTON CROSSLAND, of St. Louis, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. SUE MURPHY, of Decatur, Ala., was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate bill for the relief of LOUIS DYER, late Surgeon of the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, was was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate bill for the relief of JOHN HASTINGS, late Surveyor and Depositary of Public Moneys of Pittsburgh, Penn., was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate bill for the relief of JOSIAH O. ARMS was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

RELIEF FOR PORTLAND.

The Senate bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Portland, Me., appropriating $50,000, was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM made the point of order that the bill made an appropriation and must go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, moved the passage of the bill, stating that there were from 10,000 to 15,000 persons homeless in Portland. He hoped the point of order would not be pressed.

Mr. LATHAM declined to withdraw the point of order, and the bill was therefore referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Senate bill for the payment of the Public Debt was, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

RELIEF.

The Senate bill for the relief of MARGARET ANN LAURIE, of Washington City, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Senate amendments to the House bill in reference to the Courts of Washington Territory were concurred in.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to protect the revenue and for other purposes, came up.

Mr. MORRILL moved that the amendments be non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, preferred that the House should concur in the Senate amendment striking out the ninth section, which provides for adding to the value of goods the cost of transportation, commissions, charges, &c.

Mr. WENTWORTH remarked that the time had come for the people of the West to strike for freedom from the manufacturers of the East. If protection was a good thing, let it go all around. Let the farmers and wool-growers have their full share of it.

After some discussion, all the amendments of the Senate, except that striking out the 9th section, were non-concurred in.

The question recurred on concurring in the amendment striking out the 9th section.

On division there were 48 yeas against 48 nays. The Speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote was taken, and resulted in 50 yeas against 60 nays.

So all the amendments of the Senate were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The disagreement of the Senate to the House amendment to the Senate joint resolution providing for the examination of the accounts of the State of Massachusetts came up.

On motion of Mr. DAWES the House receded from its amendment.

DISTRICT COURTS.

A like disagreement to the House amendment to the Senate bill in relation to the District Courts of the United States in California and Louisiana came up.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the House insisted on its amendment.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. HIGBY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to California volunteers mustered out of the service in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. It was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was given to several members.

NEWARK BAY.

Mr. WRIGHT asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Naval Officer to examine into the navigation of Newark Bay and the mouths of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. It was objected to.

RELIEF OF OFFICERS.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Conference Committee on the House joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the army, made a report, which was agreed to. He explained that the effect of the report was that in every case where a commissioned officer actually entered on his duty, but by reason of being killed in battle, captured by the enemy, or other cause was not actually mustered into the service, the Pay Department shall allow but the full pay and emolument of his rank from the time he entered on duty.

PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. RAYMOND, having obtained the unanimous consent, stated thatsome time since he had received from the United States Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle a letter of introduction of a Venetian artist, inclosing a letter from that artist, which he asked to have read by the Clerk. The writer expresses admiration for the character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and prays the acceptance of an enameled mosaic portrait of him, executed in the establishment of the writer, Signor Salviati, of Venice.

Mr. RAYMOND proceeded to say that no other prominent American, except perhaps BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was regarded abroad as so good a representative of American character and American culture as ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and it was pleasant to receive this tribute of respect to him from Venice—that city which had been rightly denominated the "oldest child of liberty;" which once did hold the gorgeous East in fee, and was the safeguard of the West. He moved the adoption of a concurrent resolution, accepting by Congress the portrait of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, presented by Signor SALVIATI, of Venice, with thanks to the donor, and directing the portrait to be placed in the library of Congress.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The House, at 10 P. M., adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 24.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1 85 with buyers at $1 80. CORN—Sales 100,000 bushels at 68½c. for No. 2 and 70c. for No. 1. OATS dull; held at 37c. for boat loads and 38c. for retail lots; No. 1 Chicago and Wisconsin at 42c.@43c. BARLEY and Rye nominal. MESS PORK $32@$33. LARD, 20½c.@21c. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—15c. on Corn and 9½c. on Oats to New-York; 13c. on Corn and 8c. on Oats to Albany. RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS—Flour, 4,123 bbls.; Wheat, 8,262 bushels; Corn, 87,929 bushels; Oats, 110,417 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 7,230 bushels; Corn, 60,360 bushels; Oats, 14,250 bushels.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 24.

FLOUR active at a decline of 10c.@15c. WHEAT dull; sales at $1 43 for No. 1. CORN active and advanced 1½c.@2c.; sales at 57½c.@58½c. for No. 1, and 56½c.@57c. for No. 2. OATS dull and declined ½c.; sales at 27½c.@28c. for No. 1, and 24½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull. FREIGHTS dull and declined ½c.; Corn, 7½c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 168,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 24.

FLOUR dull and lower; sales, 600 bbls.; No. 1 Spring, $9@$9 75; Red Winter, $11@11 50; Double Extra, $14. WHEAT dull; sales confined to milling lots, including 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukie Club at $1 88 and a car load at $1 90. CORN lower; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 72c., and 3,500 bushels do. at 72½c. OATS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. LAKE IMPORTS—32,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats. CANAL EXPORTS—7,800 bushels Corn.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 447, July 24, 1866.
23, 36, 27, 47, 76, 44, 4, 72, 56, 17, 32, 34, 61, 71.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 448, July 24, 1866.
59, 58, 11, 29, 4, 25, 51, 69, 19, 20, 17, 3, 63.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 347, July 24, 1866.
15, 36, 32, 78, 8, 27, 24, 48, 67, 25, 14, 30, 42, 28.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 348, July 24, 1866.
67, 15, 77, 66, 41, 29, 39, 20, 62, 3, 69, 51, 26.

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